"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,688—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899, [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5 26		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5623	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	V. Mosovich	4,213	1st Nov., 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,221	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—
1st Class, Rs. 500. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24 July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
BONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

THE PRINCE OF WHISKIES.
"EDINA" BLEND.
A CHOICE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
SIX YEARS OLD.
Guaranteed PURE and UNADULTERATED.
Per dozen, Rs. 31-8.
SUB AGENT.—KING JOHN and SONS. Borah Bazaar St.
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
RAIN GAUGES.—British Association Pattern, 5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated Glass Measure with full directions. ... ... Price	10 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—Half inch, divided into hundredths of an inch. Price each	2 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—With directions engraved on the Glass ... Price each	2 8
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.—No Smoker should be without one of these Desiccators, as they preserve good Cheroots from the evil effects of Excessive Dampness. To Ladies they are invaluable as they preserve Gloves, Ribbons, &c., from becoming "Spotted" during the Rains ... ... Price Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0 and	5 0
CIGAR DRYING TINS.—Similar in principle to the above, but more portable for travelling, and unbreakable ... ... Price Re. 1-8 and	2 4

SOLD BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.
McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TYPE WRITER ACCESSORIES—Sole Agents for India for "MITTAG & VOLGER": Webster's Star Brand; Ellam's Automatic Duplicators, and Stencil Papers.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS.

NOW READY.

Complete in One Volume of over 750 pages.

THE NEW, REVISED, AND MUCH CHEAPER EDITION OF

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S

LIFE OF NELSON.

Price Rs. 11.

With a new Preface by Captain Mahan. The Illustrations and Battle Plans as in the 2 vol. 30s. Edition (which is still in print), and an

"." ENTIRELY NEW CHART, giving the General Lines of NELSON'S CRUISINGS, 1777 to 1805, with Crossed Flags in Red, indicating his CHIEF BATTLES.

"THE TIMES."—"Far the best Life of Nelson that has ever been written."

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."—"Incomparably the best Life of Nelson."

"ATHENÆUM."—"This great work.....an adequate memorial of the great Admiral."

"SPECTATOR."—"A great biography, and one to be read by all men."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE."—"Will be read by every naval officer, and, let us hope, by every British citizen."

THE NEW GAME OF

"BRIDGE."

	Rs. as.
Boaz and Badsworth on 'BRIDGE'	1 14
Pocket Guide to the Game of 'BRIDGE'	0 6
Hulme-Beaman's "PONS ASINORUM"; or Bridge for Beginners"	1 8
SCORING BLOCKS "Each	0 14

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB

WILL PRODUCE

AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON

THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 15th of August, 1899.

The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by

W. S. GILBERT,

ENTITLED

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row.

Doors open at 9 P.M., each Evening.

Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls)	Rs. 3
Second Seats	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats. Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1899, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
E. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD

CULTIVATORS CO'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe the leisure moments and angar disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR

DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

for the

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Sold on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (35) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waters Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Rs. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECOMMENDED for MONSOON WEAR.—Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs 10-8; Flannel Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8; Dr. Jaeger's Under Vests, Drawers and Chelsea Belts. Navy Blue Serge Suits in best West end style, Rs. 3; Soft Fronted Shirts with Stiff Cuffs in plain, Blue-Pink, White and Green, six for Rs. 21.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or 1 dy and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GRAND TEA CLEARANCE SALE.—Fresh and excellent ORANGE PEKOE TEA AT Ans 7 per lb., 10/30/ lbs., in stock.—Apply to A. H. SAPAT & Co., 239 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CLEARING STOCK of BREAKFAST size Cups and Saucers, best pattern only, ans. 3 per pair; also Cha Table and Dinner Plates, at ans. 2-4 and Re. 1-4 per doz. at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

MAKE PURCHASES of MATCHLESS TEAS, of the Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., from Rs. 1-2 to 3 annas per lb., in Tins, and be sure of two things:—Your mind's worth and your money's worth of a delicious refreshing drink.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILLS have two Cross-land Boilers and One Engine, 220 I. H., FOR SALE. Particulars on application to the MILLS.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish Copies of Testimonials.—Apply to "No. 144," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Pressen, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gounese, Tamil, Malyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A competent 2nd class ENGINEER, who can understand erection and working of a Ginning Factory thoroughly. Salary offered Rs. 100, with extras. Apply to Messrs. SOOKHANAND SHAMLAL MERCHANTS, Khurjee, N.-W. P.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

TYPEWRITING MANUSCRIPTS. At two annas a folio. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Apply to SECRETARY, National Union of Typists (London), at the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Horaby Road, Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Cleriss, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Asst Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venogopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret inquiry work;—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.

TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR, Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT, Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT, Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT, Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO., 19, Bank Street, OR Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE

"GREATER BRITAIN"

EXHIBITION,

LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist, No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA, Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 19,999 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Adelaide and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.
DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DRAFTS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAM URG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,09,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, gray and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 semi-grand piano, by Broadwood.

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, marble top sideboard, and sofas.

The property of a military officer—uniform suit, revolver, sword, hand camera, single lantern, pneumatic bicycle, &c.

6 new 14 and 18 carat open face and half hunting gold watches.

1 folding harmonium.

1 4 stops cottage harmonium.

1 Webley's patent regulation, W. G., Model, 6 chamber revolver, with leather holster, and 1 box cartridges.

1 D.-B. B.-L. gun, by W. Jeffrey.

1 gold hunting watch by James McJabe, Royal Exchange, London, No. 19007.

1 gold 18 carat watch guard.

1 double acting force pumps.

An invoice of Japanese fancy goods, consisting of four-fold screen, representing Japanese arts and view, silk fans, shirts and handkerchiefs, Mirado jardiniers with stands for hall and staircases, lacquered albums, representing photos of Japanese beauties, industry, temples, streets, etc., lacquered furniture for hall, such as tables, corner and wall brackets, gold and silver panels for walls, inlaid mantelpiece and glove boxes, tea boxes, cabinets, inlaid hall screens, picture frames, trays of all shapes, designs and patterns and sizes. Mikado royal game of billiard, complete with ones and balls.

A rare opportunity for Bombay decorators for corner handbags, foot sticks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 handsome light pony cart, with strong gray pony and harness.

2 second-hand victoria, in good order.

1 handsome landau, with brake.

1 servic able double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand, office shigram.

1 strong-built, 4 gears.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET, OR DON TAD, 1ST ROW.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Valjee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoobbai, widow of Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari land, whereon the Cathedral or Nossa Senhora de Esperanca are the fazundars, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad 1st row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Masjid Street, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub-registration district of Mandvi, and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the fazundars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, assessed by the Muncipality under Ward B. Ward No. 2301 and Street Nos. 241, 245, and bounded on the north, by the house of Khoja Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, on the east, by a Sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri, on the south, by the house of Syadanee Khaloo Nubee, and west, by the Kambekar Street, or 1st Don Tad Street, alias Don Tad, 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Musjid Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the entire furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel, consisting of drawing and bedroom furniture, glass and crockery-ware, plated-ware, full size slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, gas lamps, etc. large marble top counter bar, sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, lamps, copper utensils, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Bai Fatmabai, the daughter of Haji Ibrahim Mulla Mussa, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of second Don Tad Street, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 and two-tenths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes, formerly under No. 125 and now under Ward B No. 2661, and Street Nos. 4513, and bounded on or towards the east, by the property of Mahomed Sallay Gorkeshar, on or towards the west, by the said Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the north, by the property of Joosub Jan Mahomed, and on or towards the south, by the property of Moosa Joosub, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Fatmabai.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jenardhan and Arveshir, attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 17, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BARDAN LANE, NEAR MANDVI'S BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Valjee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Oormahomed Hajee Abdoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or chawl built thereon, situate without the Fort in the city and sub-district of Bombay, on the north side of a Street as formerly known Esajee Hussajee, Commandant Street, and now called Bardan Lane, containing by admeasurement 183 and six-tenths square yards or there about, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 727, new No. 6440, old Survey No. 501, and new survey No. 2571, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 2546, and B. Ward No. 2933, and bounded on the east, by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mahomedally Dossajee and by Kazi Syed Street, on the west, by the property of Canjee Mahomed, on the north, by the property of Gordhandas Khatow, and on the south by the public passage, called Bardan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground-lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba, or otherwise called Old Woman's Island, in an cart called Coondy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazundar under Nos. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soondersdas Lilladhur and Borah assoobally Abdoolrussol, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Soondersdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrussol.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 50.

The above property is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, Solicitors, at their office at Oriental Buildings, Horaby Row, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT FRENCH ROAD OR CHOWPATY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Purmanandass Brijmohandass, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1897, the following immovable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at French Road or Chowpaty Road, without the fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,160 square yards or thereabouts, registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2/4, new Nos. 1572 and 1603, old Survey No. 180, and new survey No. 3000, together with the bungalow, chawl, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2561, 2562, and 2564, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 12, 14, 15 and 18, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by the public road called French Road or Chowpaty Road, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Mahomedally Rogay, and partly by the dharamsala of Motabhai Raghunath, on or towards the east, by the property of Kessowdass Gordhdas Jugmohandass, and on or towards the west, by the property of Jethabhai Narranji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Muljibhai Raghavji, mortgagees' attorneys, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Carlisle Chamber, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household fur

NOTICES.

NOTICE

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 15 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if success-ful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST an Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India or any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as their Trade Mark for 7 years last.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same, the public are hereby cautioned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES a successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Rangarhat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m., High water, 0-3a. Low water, 5-0m., 5-58a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON JAIL.—A female prisoner was, on Friday, removed from the Common Jail to the Arthur Road Plague Hospital, suffering from plague.

BAI MOOLBAI DISPENSARY.—The daily attendance was as follows:—Number of women, 1,228, children 402; total 1,690. New admissions only:—Number of women 269, children 138; total 407. Medicines were given out during the month to 3,976 patients.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Silesia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Shanghai, per extra s. s. Bezwada, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow. Only such articles as are marked for despatch by this steamer will be forwarded.—Mails for Natal and the Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Umlazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, 7 p.m., on Friday next.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of July last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 4,076, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,270, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Hindus	345	206	474	1,025
Mussulmans	44	26	28	98
Parsis	8	2	12	22
Other Castes	...	1	...	1
Total	397	235	384	1,276

The average daily attendance was 132·0.

BURGLARY AT FERGUSON ROAD.—Mr. Edulji Burjorji, a mill engineer, who resides in a house, with a compound, on the Ferguson Road, has reported to the police that during Thursday night his house was broken into, and two trunks, containing wearing apparel, a pair of gold earrings, one gold ring, a set of silver buttons, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 353, were carried away from his bedroom. The entrance into the house seemed to have been effected by removing a wooden bar from a window at the rear. The police searched the fields around the premises, and recovered the trunks broken open with a portion of the property in them, though goods to the value of Rs. 125 were found missing. The burglary must have been committed after half-past 1 o'clock on Friday morning, as complainant has stated that he saw the trunks quite safe at that hour. The matter is being investigated.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Dawood Sheik Ahmed with theft of a coat, and a gold watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 227 from the cabin of Mr. Daniel Maclaire, chief officer of the s. s. Monarch, and David Solomon, a Jew, with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused stole the property on Friday last and handed it over to the second accused. The latter went to a Hindu goldsmith's shop, broke the case of the watch, got it melted down by the goldsmith, and sold it to him for Rs. 23. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The second accused stated that he did not know that the property had been stolen, and that he had received only one rupee and four annas from his companion for his trouble. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused, who had five previous convictions against him, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to six months' hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the mill belonging to the Petit Mahomed Manufacturing Company at Mahim Bridge, regarding the death of Sukoo, a Hindu married girl, aged about 20 years. The deceased was the wife of one Bhamboo, a mill-hand, and she couple lived with deceased's sister at Dhobi Ghat Road, Mahaluxmi. On Thursday last, the husband proposed that they should leave that place and put up again with his sister. Sukoo would not agree to the proposal, and being a minor, was not willing to leave protection of her sister. About 4 o'clock, on Friday morning, Sukoo left the house and did not return, when the husband was informed of her disappearance, he said "I have no head of a wife; let her go where she likes." Deceased's sister, however, instituted a search, but without any success. On Saturday morning, a police ramoose, doing duty at the Petit Mahomed Mill, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the hot water tank of the mill. The ramoose informed the police, and the latter had the body removed from the tank. There were no marks of violence visible on the body, which was much decomposed. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

FIRE IN SARENG STREET.

ABOUT 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a four-storeyed house belonging to Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, and situated in Sareng Street, off the Pydhownie Road. The fire originated in a room on the second floor, which was in the occupation of one Sulemanji Ismail. At the time of the outbreak the room in question was locked and the smoke was seen curling out of a window by a tenant who occupied an adjoining room and who immediately raised the alarm. All the tenants of the house awoke and hurriedly came on to the road. The FireBrigade stations were communicated with and the Baboola Tank steamer promptly appeared on the scene, followed by the Fort, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly engines. In the meanwhile the fire spread with rapidity, and by the time the engines arrived the third and fourth floors as well as a portion of the roof were well alight. The fire engines commenced working vigorously, and by a judicious distribution of lines of hose, the conflagrations were confined to the building in question. Within an hour after, the fire was brought under control, but not before the half of the structure had been burnt away. The damage was estimated at Rs. 10,000. During the operation, of the fire brigade, one of the *lascars*, named Kannoo Narayen, attached to the Fort steamer, sustained injury to his neck and left arm by a portion of the falling roof striking him. He was sent to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. It appears from inquiries made by the police that, about 7 o'clock, on the previous evening Sulleman's younger brother Kana Mahomed, went to his brother's room to perform some funeral ceremony. He lighted a naked cocoanut oil lamp and sat on the door, performing the ceremony. At the close of the ceremony Kana, according to his statement, put out the lamp, locked the place, and went to sleep in his brother's shop at Janjiker Street. The cause of the fire is not known.

A GODAVERY correspondent makes a suggestion that a memorial of some kind should be raised to the late Sir Arthur Cotton to commemorate locally the great achievement of his life, namely, the Godavery Irrigation system. If it be true, as our correspondent says, that the name of Sir Arthur Cotton "is known in every household in the District," and that the news of his death has been received with general sorrow, there should be no difficulty, we think, in raising a sufficient sum amongst the richer ryots of the Delta to put up a memorial of some kind. A statue would probably be too expensive, but a pillar or a small ornamental building, with a a commemorative tablet, need not cost very much. It might be erected at Dowlaishweram, on one of the small hills overlooking the great anicut, where the Sappers lines used to be located. We commend the idea to the leading gentlemen of Rajahmundry and Cocanada. By the way, our correspondent gives a striking instance of the respect in which the name of Cotton was held in the early years after the construction of the anicut. He says that the people in the villages of the Delta used to take an additional dip in the sacred waters of the Godavery for the prosperity and the spiritual welfare of Cotton "Mahamuni" and his ancestors. "This is how people in those days showed their gratitude to the Engineer who brought the sacred waters to their doors; and, according to orthodox Hindu ideas, this is indeed a very high compliment."

THE Irrigation works financial results for 1897-98 are highly satisfactory. Productive works have paid 7 1-2 per cent. on a capital of 31 1-4 crores, and irrigated nearly 12 1-2 million acres. There was a fall in the rate of assessed revenue per acre in Bombay, attributed to the decrease in the area of sugar-cane cultivation, caused partly by the low rates which prevailed for raw sugar. Minor works paid nearly 10 per cent. on the capital outlay. These works in Sind and the Punjab paid 26 and 24 per cent. respectively. The total gain to the taxpayer, it may be added, at the end of the year, was over seven and a half crores from productive works, while the net result on all works was an accumulated net profit of eleven and three-quarter crores.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No regime could have been more enlightened and timely than that of our present illustrious Viceroy, his Excellency Lord Curzon, for the mature consideration of weighty questions of public utility and welfare, and especially such questions as concern the backward classes of the several Indian communities. It is with the sole object of attracting both the attention of Government as well as that of the educated Indian Mahomedans that I have to place the following remarks before the public regarding the deplorably backward condition of the Indian Mahomedans, both in its economic as well as educational aspects. The important question of the secular as well as religious education of Indian Mahomedans in British India becomes more important as time wears on, and in fact it is "the question" that now requires the most urgent and careful attention of the flower of Mahomedan talent and culture in British India. Notwithstanding a complete freedom of action unparalleled in the past history of India, and with a Past glorious enough to encourage them for fruitful action in future, Indian Mahomedans as a whole have been unfortunately left behind in adapting themselves to the changed circumstances of the country brought into existence by a civilized Government, and, owing to their general neglect in educational matters, they have been unable to prosper and secure their just and legitimate share in the Government of the country. It is, therefore, highly imperative that the educated portion of the Mahomedan community should survey the fallen condition of their Mahomedan brethren from an educational point of view. It is an uncontested axiom that education alone can mould the destinies of a nation, and I do hold that even in an agricultural and overpopulated country like India, Mahomedans, strengthened by a course of instruction as imparted in Government schools, will be able to find out means to gradually improve their social and material condition, and even in the humbler paths of life they will manage to eke out an honest livelihold with ease and satisfaction.

If Mahomedans of position, culture, and wealth will not come out now to devise means for supplying their great want, and if they think that the educational problem concerning a nation of sixty millions of their co-religionists is too stupendous for their ability and energy, the sooner they come to a definite conclusion on the matter the better it will be for the welfare of their Mahomedan brethren. An attitude of remaining aloof on their part will not, however, lessen their moral responsibility, as they can fall back upon the other alternative of approaching our benign British Government and prevail upon them to take more interest in the educational resurrection of Indian Mahomedans.

The broad-mindedness, general sympathy, and a high ideal of statesmanship displayed by Lord Curzon leave no room for doubt, that if his Excellency is approached on this question, Mahomedans will surely receive a sympathetic hearing which will bear fruit in the near future. The ignorant condition of the masses of Indian Mahomedans is an intellectual catastrophe to this vast community, besides its being a sad anachronism among the other progressive and educated sister communities of India. Since the Education Commission of Lord Ripon made its valuable report, Indian Mahomedans have made no educational or industrial progress with the exception of a few isolated cases.

Their present poverty, their ignorant condition, their want of influence with the ruling authorities commensurate with their vast population and past history, and lastly their excusable pride that they were once a dominant class, are pregnant facts which should seriously and urgently draw the attention of the well-wishers of the Mahomedan community as well as of our kind rulers.

Where are the Mahomedans who will come forward to work zealously for this noble cause of Mahomedan education at a personal sacrifice of time, money, and labour? The golden and glorious pages of the past Mahomedan history pourtraying scenes of intellectual development, material and moral progress, and social advancement will have been read in vain by the educated Mahomedans of the present generation, if they do not rise with one great effort and combine to work for the moral and intellectual regeneration of their brethren by making a firm resolve to adopt measures to secure for them some kind of secular, moral, or technical education. Impoverishment, intellectual degradation, and general helplessness of the Indian Mahomedans will be still further accelerated if early steps are not taken to bring the masses to take active interest in the educational welfare of their children. No better opportunity could be found than in the present enlightened and progressive regime of the present Viceroy, whose heart seems to be full of genuine sympathy for the welfare of the Indian Mahomedans. The very pleasant fact that the present Viceroy, as the representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, made a present of a Koran stand and a costly lamp to one of the stately Mosques of Lahore should be a sufficient encouragement to the Mahomedan leaders to approach his Excellency and bring the sad condition of the Mahomedan community to his Excellency's notice. In the meanwhile, Mahomedans need not remain idle. They should take time by the forelock in framing workable schemes suited to the requirements of the Mahomedan community in the different parts of the country. The question therefore naturally arises as to who should take up this question so important to the future welfare and the national progress and prosperity of the Indian Mahomedans. A beginning must be made somewhere and by someone. I would therefore suggest that for Western India or for the Bombay Presidency, the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay should take the lead. My reason for selecting this body is that it has done some service to the Mahomedan community in educational matters. The Anjuman is also presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, whose wide sympathy and active interest in the educational progress of Mahomedans is too well known to be further dilated upon here; secondly, the Anjuman is composed of highly influential and educated Mahomedans whose active co-operation with the president for this noble cause will be productive of much good to the Mahomedan community.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Aug. 4.

NAWAB MOHSUN-UL-MULK IN BOMBAY.

NAWAB MOHSUN-UL-MULK, who is styled as one of the pillars of the Islam community, has come to Bombay on private business. He has been made much of by his numerous friends, both European and Natives, among whom he is exceedingly popular. Dinners and evening entertainments are held in his honour and everywhere he is received with mark of respect. A dinner party was given at the Islam Club, where a large number of friends and admirers were present; amongst them being the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, President of the Club, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. D. E. Wacha and others. The Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji proposed the toast of Nawab Mohsun-ul-Mulk in most felicitous terms, enumerating his many noble qualities, both of head and heart, and eulogising his services to the cause of Islam. Nawab Mohsun-ul-Mulk, who will be remembered as one of the ablest Finance Ministers and statesmen that Hyderabad has ever produced, in reply made an excellent speech in most eloquent Urdu, and thanking them all for their hospitality and the honour they had done him. His speech was listened to with attention and admiration. At the request of Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, and other prominent Mohamedans, the Nawab has kindly consented to deliver an address on Islam on Saturday next, at Muzzfrabad, Grant Raod. Taking the advantage of his presence in Bombay, his many friends have orgainsed social functions and entertainments in his honour. Though his present visit to Bombay is due to private business he has been taking the advantage of this opportunity to promote the cause of the Aligarh College and to get subscriptions for the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund, and it is hoped that owing to his exertions and vast influence he will be able to secure a substantial help towards this object which is so dear and near to his heart. It is in the fitness of things that he should deliver lectures on Islam, for no better authority or more able man than he could be found to treat the subject.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

EMPERATRIX *vs.* KHADIR WALAD KHAN SAHEB AND FOUR OTHERS.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in May last, convicted them of being members of an unlawful assembly, and as such causing grievous hurt to a public servant; and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each.

The five accused were charged with forming into a gang for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery and being members of an unlawful assembly, and, in prosecution of their common object, causing grievous hurt to police head constable Fakirappa while discharging his duty. The Sessions Judge remarked that the facts were very clear and were proved beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt. On the night of the 18th October last, two constables were on patrol duty visiting the houses of the suspected characters of Bankapur. The accused were away from home, and a watch was set at the houses of Nos. 1 and 2. Shortly afterwards word was brought that a band of men had returned to one Russool's house, and a party of police went to the house and called out to the people inside to know what they were doing. Some of the police party who were acquainted with the people, said that the men inside, armed with sticks, sickles, and axes, were the accused and others whose faces they could not see. The police had the men fairly in a trap, as there was only one door to the house, and the constable Fakirappa kept it shut by means of a rope attached to it. Hamid, however, thrust out a big stick through the door-way, catching the policeman on the mouth, and knocking out two of his teeth. The thieves might now apparently have forced their way out without much difficulty, but being ignorant of the numbers opposed to them, and instead of coming out by the door, they broke into the next house, and so somehow made their escape. Next morning when the police effected an entrance, they found Russol's mistress and daughter, two iron bars and two long nails, and a hole made in the wall into the adjoining house. The accused, said the Sessions Judge, were identified by four witnesses while in the house, and there was corroborative evidence besides. Whether they had come back from some raid or were just about to start on one, was more or less doubtful; but it was clear, the Sessions Judge remarked, that the gang dared not allow themselves to be taken by the police or submit to inspection at the time. The assembly, lawful at first, became an unlawful one directly they all got up, prepared to resist the police with arms, in their hands. They were found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt to a public servant. The charge of forming a gang fell through for want of proof. They were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment each.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Sessions Judge acquits the accused persons of the charge under section 401, "belonging to a gang of thieves," but he convicts them of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant (section 333) by reason of the provisions of section 149. He says that the assembly "lawful at first," became an unlawful one directly they all got up, prepared to resist the police with arms in their hands, and each member of that assembly was responsible for the blow struck by Hamid. It appears to us, however, that the blow struck by Hamid was not an act committed by him in prosecution of the common object of the assembly, &c., but was an act for which he alone was responsible. The evidence shows that there was no common object of resisting the police. When surprised in the house, no doubt the object of each was to escape. Hamid rushed to the door and dealt this blow, but the accused persons did not join him, and they made no attempt whatever to assault or resist the police; on the contrary, they all once escaped from the house in another direction to that in which the police were. The case of course might have been different had the assembly been an unlawful one originally; but it being lawful, and one, therefore with which the police had no right to interfere, it seems impossible to make the accused responsible for the act of an individual trying to effect his own escape. We reverse the convictions and sentences, acquit the accused, and order that they be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A SUIT AGAINST A BROTHER.

PURBHOODAS HEMCHAND *vs.* CHUNILAL HEMCHAND AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit for the division of property, and if necessary, for the appointment of a receiver. Hemchand Premchand, the father of the plaintiff and the first defendant, died on the 11th March 1894, leaving a considerable amount of property in Bombay. Messrs. Vicajee and Dhirajlal P. Shroff, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Daver and Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, represented the defendants. Counsel for the plaintiffs asked his lordship to adjourn the case, as the parties were arranging a settlement. His lordship refused an adjournment; and after some discussion, referred the case to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the registered offices of the Company, Apollo Street, Mr. Ruttonsee Moolji presiding.

Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw Master, Accountant of the Company, read the following report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1898:

Gentlemen,—Your Directors beg to submit their report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1898. You will see from the statements of accounts herewith that the Company has made a loss of Rs. 1,04,570-10-9 during the year under review. Adding to this amount the sum of Rs. 2,44,281-1-9 at the debit of profit and loss account on the 1st January 1898, there remains a balance of Rs. 4,05,857-12-6 as the debit of this account. The prevalence of the plague told heavily against the profitable working of the Company, while the depressed state of the market, especially of cloth, and the large item of interest were also the causes of the heavy loss. Your directors, however, take leave to state that things have improved since the current year, and with the working of our new machinery which is being erected, they trust, the result will be satisfactory in future. Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Kesowji retired from the firm of secretaries and agents to the Company on the 15th October 1898. Your Directors are taking necessary steps for the proper investigation of the actual liabilities of the late Agents to the Company. During the year under report, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee, Ramdas Kesowji, Panachand Anandji Parekh, Dr. N. H. Gandhi and Mr. M. N. Kuka (Mr. Tata's nominee) resigned their seats on the Board. Messrs. Parmanandas Kesowji and Joogaldas Motichand held seats on the Board but soon resigned. You are requested to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff, Jagmohandas Varjivandas and Fakirchand Premchand as Directors made by the Board. Messrs. Ratansi Moolji and Jagmohandas Varjivandas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

A letter, dated 5th August, addressed to the board by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsy, Kama, and Hormusji, solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Keshavji, late agents of the Company, taking exception to certain statements made in the report about them was read at the meeting. They stated among other things that had certain claims which they preferred had been taken into consideration duly they would at once have satisfied the shareholders that far from Messrs. Dwarkadas and Ramdas being in any way indebted to the Company, the latter were indebted to them.

Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave asked for explanations in regard to certain points in the report, which were given by Mr. Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya and the chairman. The chairman assured the shareholders that the credit of the Company, which had some months ago gone low, had now been considerably raised owing to the loans having been substantially guaranteed. He further stated that, if necessary, the agents would forego their commission for the next year.

Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas proposed, and Mr. Ratiram D. Dave seconded, and it was carried that the report be approved and adopted. The appointment of Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas and Mr. Fakirchand Premchand as directors, made by the directors, was confirmed. Mr. Ruttonsee Moolji and Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the retiring directors, were re-elected. Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat and Mr. Nagindas Pranjiwandas Mehta were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Resolutions thanking the directors, the agents, and the chairman having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 17	24 61	30 1	27 29
Saturday, Aug. 5th	0 0	0 0	0 31	0 0
Sunday, Aug. 6th	0 45	0 71	0 81	0 07
Total	23 62	25 35	31 16	27 36
Total fall to Aug. 6th, 1899	51 77	52 02	52 18	48 84
Total fall to Aug. 6th, 1897	45 25	46 03	47 82	45 81

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	69	24
4th August, 1899	0	18
Total	69	42

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	22
Friday, 4th August, 1899	0	0
Total	23	22
Total up to 4th August, 1898	30	78
Total up to 4th August, 1897	18	17

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hour.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hour.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·47	W	3	103·1	87·0	50	...	4·31	−5·05
Simla	29·40	NE	13	102·8	86·1	47	...	2·12	−4·94
Delhi	29·32	W	10	99·7	79·4	53	...	1·70	−4·64
Agra	29·51	SW	8	99·0	81·4	51	...	1·74	+0·67
Cawnpore	29·51	WSW	3	97·4	79·6	61	...	2·68	...
Allahabad	29·57	W	11	96·0	80·3	72	...	2·67	+7·11
Jhansi	29·58	WSW	6	97·0	79·7	57	...	2·84	+6·49
Jacobabad	29·70	SSE	8	103·4	79·1	60	...	0·66	−1·82
Karachi	29·63	W	15	89·4	80·2	83	...	0·05	−1·46
Jeypore	29·56	WSW	8	97·1	76·8	53	...	1·04	−2·94
Ajmere	29·58	SW	13	95·4	78·1	66	...	3·25	−2·75
Deesa	29·71	SW	2	97·1	77·0	71	...	4·25	−5·43
Ahmedabad	29·42	S	6	99·2	78·6	74	...	3·05	...
Bhuj	29·70	WSW	20	91·8	76·9	78	...	0·05	−3·53
Jamnagar	29·70	SSW	21	91·0	75·5	73	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·72	SW	15	93·1	72·3	76	...	0·20	−15·11
Bhawnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·75	SW	12	96·6	76·8	64	...	4·61	...
Veraval	29·74	SW	14	94·0	79·3	84	0·01	4·44	...
Neemuch	29·72	Variable	13	91·4	73·0	69	...	3·22	−6·39
Indore	29·79	W	9	88·7	71·6	74	...	13·01	−2·77
Saugor	29·80	W	7	89·3	72·1	73	...	18·06	−7·64
Jubulpore	29·86	W	2	89·9	74·6	71	...	23·58	−10·03
Hoshangabad	29·73	SW	1	8·7	74·2	78	...	15·41	−14·04
Khandwa	29·74	W	9	94·2	75·6	65	...	5·62	−10·10
Raipur	29·60	W	3	91·3	76·1	73	...	11·80	−15·87
Nagpur	29·70	WNW	8	93·7	76·1	56	...	7·18	−17·65
Amraoti	29·70	NNW	8	92·2	74·8	56	...	7·16	−11·61
Akola	29·75	NNW	14	93·3	76·3	10	...	5·79	−12·12
Surat	29·75	SW	8	91·1	78·6	77	...	17·21	−12·34
Malegaon	29·59	WNW	12	96·9	73·1	64	...	3·70	−9·11
Bombay	29·82	WSW	9	87·0	79·3	77	...	23·94	−2·05
Poona	29·80	W	18	90·0	68·9	67	...	5·78	−6·49
Ahmednagar	29·79	W	9	92·9	68·4	71	...	5·13	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	19	95·4	68·2	67	...	5·62	...
Sholapur	29·67	SW	13	99·2	74·0	55	...	1·25	−8·93
Ratnagiri	29·80	W	3	86·2	77·9	77	0·05	38·35	−33·19
Belgaum	29·79	WSW	18	91·0	67·8	84	...	15·18	−10·04
Goa	29·85	NNW	9	89·0	76·4	84	0·07	33·61	...
Karwar	29·84	NW	2	88·7	75·5	87	...	30·06	−30·46
Mangalore	29·89	Calm	2	88·5	75·4	85	...	48·16	−29·40
Calicut	29·87	NW	6	89·7	76·0	86	...	55·97	−10·72
Cochin	29·84	NNE	6	89·0	76·0	87	...	37·19	−24·49
Bangalore	29·82	W	10	91·3	65·8	78	...	1·31	−7·47
Secunderabad	29·72	WNW	7	93·8	73·4	58	...	5·42	−7·38
Masulipatam	29·69	WNW	10	97·7	76·1	58	...	3·41	−9·69
Bellary	29·82	WNW	13	98·7	73·7	52	...	1·87	−3·10
Cuddapah	29·79	W	14	103·7	81·9	64	...	0·45	−3·41
Madras	29·76	WSW	6	97·5	78·0	77	...	5·00	−1·75
Coimbatore	29·85	W	5	92·4	71·6	77	...	0·78	−2·05
Trichinopoly	29·77	WNW	8	101·4

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

Popular and Modern Policies.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld, have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NICE COMMODIOUS
OFFICE ROOMS,
TO LET.

Apply MANAGER, APOLLO HOTEL, for particulars.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES. SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

In the price of Consols there was a drop yesterday in London of 1-8 per cent., to 105 7-8. French Rentes declined 1-2 per cent., to 99 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent., to 112 1-2; and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £66 11-16. Exchange or India at 30 days' sight was unaltered as 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver remained at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York at 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·86 dollars. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The shipments of Specie comprised £220,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day the financial quotations were unchanged for all denominations. Some £250,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in Madras, amounting to Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the forward deliveries, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. per lb. for Aug st and 3 17-64d. for December and January. The day's sales were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady. The total bales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 59,000 bales, being 1,000 bales greater than in the week preceding. The amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales more at 57,000 bales and the week's Imports were 14,000 bales less, at 13,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 50,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,047,000 bales. The Liverpool market will not re-open till Tuesday.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York yesterday at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; August futures were 2 points lower, at 5·54 cents, and December 1 point, at 5·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

There was no change to-day in the quotations in the New York Cotton market. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and without any change to speak of in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,170	bales.
Wheat	10,495	cwts.
Linseed	2,914	"
Rapeseed	5,963	"
Poppyseed	890	"
Castorseed	2,271	"
Rice	4,111	"

FREIGHTS.—There was little or nothing reported doing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business reported either way, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s.—3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s.—3 15-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ..1s.—4 5-32d.
Francs.....1·70.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 103 1-4 for Account, with 93 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The market was dull to-day. There was a rise of Rs. 5 in New Berar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st August, as compared with the statement of 29th July, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 25. Rs. A. P.	August 1. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,15,48,614 7 11	2,21,39,509 12 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,38,42,802 6 4	5,50,22,051 10 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,19,0.8 14 4	7,07,321 4 0
Sundries	21,77,414 3 10	22,03,274 11 1
	10,76,57,931 0 5	10,95,71,157 6 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	81,39,912 0 0	81,19,372 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	81,62,818 0 0	81,56,533 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,58,90,534 13 0	1,51,18,676 1 4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,89,9.,568 0 2	2,04,37,132 9 0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,85,51,645 0 9	1,81,14,417 2 10
Balances with other Banks.	7,70,312 14 0	7,80,051 12 11
Bullion	6,103 3 7	6,100 3 7
Dead Stock	13,14,233 3 10	13,15,197 15 7
Stamps	9,595 7 6	9,249 7 7
Sundries	17,90,466 0 4	17,65,939 15 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,07,43,136 15 6	1,24,17,086 11 9
Do. at Branches	2,22,33,671 5 9	2,23,31,379 5 11
Rs.	10,76,57,931 0 5	10,95,71,157 6 5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,33,180	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,56,716	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,09,219	Inc.
Post Bills	1,11,778	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	67,835	Dec.
Loans	2,80,858	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,41,564	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,37,228	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,73,950	Inc.
Do at Branches	5,97,808	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Communication with Bolama and Bissao interrrpted.
Cable Accra Grand Bassam interrupted.
Cable Medan Olehleh interrupted.
Irhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between nam pounz and manyeon.
Telegrams for Kalaradia Olehleh and Sabang are ported from Padang or Singapore.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th August, 1899.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	2	30 p.m.	6	8
Teheran	6	10	59 p.m.	0	21
Suez	6	2	50 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 6th August, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From	1	55	—	1
" Karachi	0	13	—	1
" Madras	0	25	—	2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending, 29th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,73,185	2,50,569	8,381	4,67,136
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	4,29,731
Increase				Rs. 37,405

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	43,709	31,072	12,627	...	21,798	...
Parcels, &c.	53,27	52,498	778	...	3,942	...
Goods						
Other earnings	6,284	5,039	1,225	...	2,239	...
Total for week	1,03,220	88,639	14,581	...	...	...
Aggregate	3,37,202	3,05,173	...	...	28,029	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIMOENS—August 6, at Mazagon, after a long and painful illness, Louis, the beloved child of J. F. and the late Maria Luiza Simoens, aged 1 year and 3 months. Funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

POONA.

DEATH.

MISTRY-MODY—August 6, at 1 a.m., at her grandfather's residence, Yellow Rose Cottage, Poona, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Shapurjee Hormusjee Mistry, of Raili Brothers, and granddaughter of the late Rustomjee Dadabhoy Mody, of Poona Observer. Her "Oothavana" or 3rd day ceremony (to-day) at Patel's Agiary, Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPPLESTONE—August 3, at 7, Chowringhee Road, the wife of C E Copplestone, of a daughter.
DONALD—July 29, at "Waverly," Simla, the wife of R Donald, of a son.
INGLIS—July 31, at Jamalpur, the wife of H Clade Inglis, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
MACDONALD—August 2, at Borahi, Assam, the wife of John Macdonald, of a son.
ROSS—August 4, at Murree, the wife of Major Ross, Assistant Military Secretary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KANTHACK—HIGHAM—July 20, at All Saints' Church, Boileauguage, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Francis Edgar Kanthack, Irrigation Branch, P W D, Punjab, youngest son of E Kanthack, late H M's Consul at Para, Brazil, to Rosa, eldest daughter of T Higham, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.
SHERRING—RIXON—August 1, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev J I B Cockin, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev J J Joanson, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Charles Aimore Sherring, India Civil Service, son of the late Rev M A Sherring, of Benares, N-W P, to Florence Kate, eldest daughter of Alfred Rixon, of Richmond on Thames, England.

DEATH.

AGER—July 23, at Sea, on board the P & O ss Sumatra, Cecil Houchen Ager, of Calcutta, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899.

ESTIMATES of the world's wheat crop for the current year point to a considerable diminution as compared with 1898, and unless the forthcoming reports show a distinct improvement in condition, prices cannot fail to go higher before long—a matter of immediate concern to India, whose export balance will in that event command better figures. It is true that last year's aggregate for all producers was good, thanks mainly to the phenomenal yield of the United States, but the growth of consumption effectually prevented any piling up of reserves. Besides, these reserves had been drawn upon very heavily in the two or three preceding years and required large additions before the normal was again reached. The current year is not likely to have any surplus to strengthen the reserves. A fair estimate puts the total crop at 2,504,000,000 bushels against 2,743,000,000 bushels in 1898, a reduction of 244,000,000 bushels or nearly 8·9 per cent. Another estimate makes a reduction of 352,000,000 bushels probable; but if we accept the more hopeful of the two, the decrease is still very considerable. The American contribution to the aggregate will, it is expected, amount to 550,000,000 bushels against 675,148,700 bushels in 1898, 530,150,000 bushels in 1897, and 611,780,000 bushels (the record figure prior to 1898) in 1891. The various reports as to condition are conflicting, but the June announcement of the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture gave the average condition of winter wheat as 67·3 as compared with 76·2 a month ago, 90·8 on June 1, 1898, and 78·5 at the corresponding time in 1897. Attention is drawn to the fact that the acreage of winter killed wheat having been eliminated, the present averages relate strictly to the acreage still under cultivation. Bearing this reduction—about 4,000,000 acres—in mind the winter wheat averages are unusually low. The preliminary reports on the spring wheat sowings indicate a reduction (subject to revision, of course) of about 470,000 acres, or 2·5 per cent. on 1898. The average condition of the spring wheat is 91·4 against 100·9 a year ago. These figures justify the anxiety which has been felt about this year's output of wheat. It is too early, as we have pointed out, to make any definite estimate, for favourable summer weather would go far to correct the bad sowing of the spring. Still it cannot be denied that, so far, current indications point to a light return on winter wheat, and a yield below the average on spring wheat as well. An idea prevails that if there should be a poor wheat crop in the United States, the price of the grain would advance so high that American farmers would be more than compensated for the reduction in quantity. The speculators would do their best in this direction, as a matter of course, and up to a certain point it is quite conceivable that they may succeed. Meantime it may be worth noting that during the past nine years there have been three periods of three years each which show such notable differences in the character of their returns that they may be fairly classed as fat periods and lean periods. The years 1890-2 inclusive, constitute a fat period. The crop averaged 508,997,000 bushels, the price 76·7 cents per bushel, and the value 390,119,423 dollars. The previous year 1891 was a bumper one, both as regards the size of the crop and the average price obtained for it. Then came a lean period, which bore fruit in agricultural discontent so intense that it threatened the stability of the currency. In none of the years 1893-5 did the value of the crop amount to one-half the sum obtained in 1891. Taking the period as a whole, the crop averaged 441,167,362 bushels, the price 51·2 cents per bushel, and the value 225,670,801. These figures effectually demolish the compensation theory alluded to above. During the lean period on crops, showing a reduction of 103,160,044 bushels in their average, the farmers, instead of getting a higher price, actually received on the average 25 1-2 cents less per bushel than they had obtained in the preceding fat period. The last three years, taking them as a whole, have brought back larger crops and higher prices. In 1898 the crop was enormous, exceeding by some 63,000,000 bushels even the harvest reaped in the ever memorable year 1891, when the farmers worked by moonlight. The money return was, however, much smaller, last year's crop being valued 120,000,000 dollars below that of 1891.

This difference is easily accounted for. At the earlier date there were short crops abroad, while last year the wheat crop of the world ran up to the extremely high total of 2,879,000,000 bushels. The reports from the various European countries show that for most of them the yield will be below the average. Russia is in a very bad way. All the news from the country around Odessa and Nikolaieff which in Russia represents the winter grain crops as almost destroyed by drought, by which the spring grains also had been severely injured and would soon be beyond help unless relieved by rain. Taking into account the injuries heretofore reported as having been caused by insects in three or four other provinces within the winter wheat region, it is evident that the crop of bread grain for the empire as a whole cannot be other than poor, notwithstanding a good account from one or two localities other than those named. Next to the Russian wheat crop that of France is the largest and most important in Europe, and the outlook for a good yield is decidedly better than in the former country. According to the official crop report for May 10 the area under wheat is about the same as last year or little less, while the condition is about 5 per cent. lower. On this basis the crop would be in round numbers about twenty million bushels less than that of last year. A slight increase is reported in the acreage in the following departments: Sarthe Indre, in some parts of the Eure Nord, Seine Inferieure, Hamte Marne, and Mense. On the other hand, there is a slight decrease in certain parts of Loir-et-Cher and Loiret; but the mean represents some increase in the net sowings. Messrs. Thalmann Freres' summary of the situation is as follows :—"The reserves may be estimated as slightly surpassing one quarter of the last harvest—the latter has been officially estimated by the Government at 131,000,000 hectoliters, one quarter of which would therefore be 33,000,000 hectoliters, which amount somewhat enhanced would give us 35,000,000 hectoliters. Those who are under the impression that the Government has underestimated the yield of our last crop are at liberty to increase this number somewhat. Regarding the coming crop, as we have stated above, its condition appears to be excellent, and it is thought to be equal to the preceding one on account of an equal number of acres under culture, and its actual excellent condition, provided we shall have from now on until harvest time normal and rather dry weather."

The most recent reports from Germany tell of better weather. Previously there had been complaints of deficient sunshine and warmth, and the harvest was thought likely to be a week or two later than usual. Later advices indicate better weather in various parts of the Empire. According to the official report on the Austrian crops, wheat and barley promise about an average yield. In a report of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, issued on May 20, the area in wheat was estimated at about 7,800,000 acres against 7,100,000 acres last year, and on this basis, taken in connection with conditions of plant, some commercial estimates put the crop as 140,000,000 bushels, against 124,000,000 in 1898, though other estimates are less favourable. Unofficial reports of ten days later show that the weather had been such as to cause a lowering of the condition of cereals since the official report was issued. Severe drought has prevailed in Roumania, and the wheat and rye crops are not expected to give more than half of an average yield. Some estimate the wheat crop at no more than 30 per cent. of an average. The reports from Bulgaria are better, though by no means satisfactory. Those from Turkey, both European and Asiatic, are favourable. Accounts from Italy are also favourable, and those from Spain showed a marked improvement in the prospect of the cereal crops throughout the greater part of the peninsula, though it seems improbable that either wheat or other cereals will yield as well as in 1898. From Australasia little can be expected because of the prolonged dry weather. It is unsafe to prophesy regarding the Argentine contribution. Canada, however, should increase its yield very appreciably. A large increase is reported in the sowings, and the weather has generally been favourable. In Manotoba there are 2,449,078 acres devoted to this crop compared with under 2,000,000 acres last year. A sporadic increase such as this, however, is of little account in relation to the world's aggregate, and there is no escaping the conviction that a falling away will be shewn when the final estimates of the various producers are collated. Whether the decline will be small or will reach the larger of the two estimates—352,000,000 bushels—is a matter dependent upon the weather conditions from now on to harvest time.

A SCHEME which marks a completely new departure in locomotion in the Himalayas is now maturing in Simla and is likely to be shortly put into execution. The cost of carriage from the coal-fields makes coal almost out of the question for the profitable working of small lines in this part of India. Wood, too, is becoming yearly more expensive, the denudation of the once extensive forests being a question which grows ever more serious. At the same time every stream that comes down from the snows, and even local brooks that have their origin in springs in the outer ranges, and which each railway in these parts has to cross with unpleasant frequency, contains an amount of water power running to waste, sufficient to haul trains up the steepest ascent. A syndicate in London have recognised this fact. The necessary cost of construction has been guaranteed, and Major-General DeBourbel, R. E., retired, is now in Simla to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of India. The line which it is proposed to construct is to start from the railway terminus at Pathankot, proceed up the Kangra Valley to tap the tea industry, thence cross to Mundi on the Beas river, whence it goes to Bilaspur on the Sutlej, where the chief installation of water power will be situated. From Bilaspur the route is not yet settled, but the line will be taken on to join the Simla-Kalka Railway, the place of junction being, most probably, somewhere about Kalka, a total of some two hundred and fifty miles. The valleys it traverses are rich and fairly thickly inhabited, and it will, amongst other things, facilitate the carriage of supplies to Simla. Regarding the water power, it seems that at Bilaspar a cutting through a neck of land, round which the river now makes a detour of some eight miles, will give a head of three hundred feet with the whole volume of the Sutlej river behind it. The power, therefore, is practically unlimited. It is to be developed by turbines set at the bottom of the fall, and converted into electricity to be utilised partly on the Kangra Valley Railway, the North-Western, and partly on the Simla-Kalka Railway, the balance being taken on to Lahore and Simla for electric lighting and other purposes.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE concluded his address to the Royal Society in London on Plague Inoculation by the statement that experiments were being carried on in the Laboratory in Bombay with a view to mitigate the reaction generally following inoculation. It is satisfactory to know that this object has now been attained. Major Bannerman and his colleagues have succeeded in producing a serum which does not carry with it the inconvenience and occasional suffering which accompanied inoculation hitherto. A considerable number of Europeans and Natives have been inoculated with the modified serum. No pain or suffering of any kind is experienced, the inoculated being able to attend to their ordinary duties next day. There is no fever or disturbance of the system. Large quantities of serum have been manufactured in the Bombay Laboratory to meet the demand not only from other parts of India, but from all parts of the world where plague is found. The Government of the Mauritius have indented for weekly supplies of the prophylactic. Ceylon, Zanzibar, Natal, and even the Straits Settlements and Cyprus have sent to Bombay for the serum. The Laboratory is now being removed from Khosru House, Mazagon, to Government House, Parel, where a very complete installation has been established at the cost of the Government of India. The staff and assistants, numbering 30, are fully occupied in research work and in the preparation of the serum. Now that Bombay is threatened for the fourth time with an epidemic of plague, it becomes a matter of supreme importance for the population at large to avail themselves of the protection that is within their reach. The leaders of the Native communities would do well to emulate the example set them by H. H. Aga Khan, under whose influence the Khoja community enjoyed a practical immunity from plague.

WE learn from Simla that the Government of India have declined to give legislative sanction to Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata's scheme for a Research Institute or Teaching University in India. The chief objection, we understand, applies to the proposal to include in the Trust, to be created by an Act of the Legislature, a settlement on the Tata family of a moiety of the thirty lakhs to be handed over to Government by Mr. Tata. The policy of the Government is opposed to permanent settlements. Nevertheless this policy or principle has admitted of some conspicuous exceptions. An instance is at hand in the settlement on the family of the first Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. The decision of the Government of India on the point is, however, definitive. A meeting of the provisional Committee will be held this afternoon to consider the present situation. If Mr. Tata sees his way to separate the scheme for post-graduate education from the family settlement, both objects may still be attained.

A REVIEW of irrigation works accounts in 1897-98 by Mr. Becher is published. It shows the remarkably profitable nature of this class of Government enterprise, the works now classed as productive having paid no less than ten and a-half per cent. on the capital cost in the year as a whole, while individual concerns like the Sind and Punjab inundation canals gave 26 and 24 per cent., respectively, and Burma embankments paid nearly twenty per cent. The total area irrigated in India was 19 million acres, the value of the crops raised on it being 45 crores of rupees.

IT is now announced that the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, Member of the Viceroy's Council, proceeds on four months' leave in the beginning of December, and that his Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate for Mr. Rivaz, and Mr. Fraser, officiating Secretary in the Home Department, to officiate for Mr. Ibbetson as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, also that Mr. Hewett will probably resume his appointment as Secretary in the Home Department on his return from leave.

Two more horses have been destroyed, both being virulent cases of glanders, at the first and second stages beyond Kohala on the Kashmir road.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon has declined to increase the grant of Rs. 60 to each man of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, to Rs. 120 in order to induce planters to join the Force.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned a bonus of Rs. 10,000 being given to Mr. A. Lee Pogson, the Harbour Engineer, on the recommendation of the Madras Harbour Trust Board, on his retirement from the Board's service.

THE Government of India is placing the sum of Rs. 31,808 at the disposal of the Calcutta Municipality with a view to the completion during the current financial year of the works required in connection with the disposal of the sewage of Fort William.

THERE were four cases and one death from cholera in Karachi on the 2nd instant.

THE hearing of the case against the seven men of the West Kent Regiment will be taken at the next Criminal Sessions early in September.

THE proposals which went home some time ago for an increase in the Army Veterinary Department will be held in abeyance for the present.

MAJOR G. V. KEMBALL, R. A. Intelligence Department, is granted 8 months' leave to England pending his appointment to the West African Frontier Force.

TOULBA PASHA, one of the principal leaders of the Arabi revolt in 1882, who only returned to Egypt from Ceylon from exile quite recently, has just died in Cairo.

THE discovery of asbestos in the Galle District of Ceylon, is an event fraught, perhaps, with much economic importance to the island. It was found accidentally while plumbago was being dug for.

THE Punjab continues to be free of plague. It has been decided to abolish the disinfection post at the Beas, and Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner, who is on duty there, then goes to Ferozepore.

THE electric lighting of Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will be thoroughly renovated next season at a cost of about Rs. 96,000. The present installation, which is thirteen years old, is obsolete and plant now worn out.

As the postage between England and India and the Colonies has now been reduced, soldiers and sailors no longer benefit by the regulations under which they could formerly send letters at a special rate under certain conditions.

MR. SCOTT, by the way, who was expected back in Burma about the 17th instant, had an excellent reception from the Viceroy Yunnan, and his visit will materially advance all pending questions regarding the Burma-Chinese frontier settlement.

MR. E. DUCANE SMITHE, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Mr. Campion, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

THE Indian Government steamer "Clive" calls at Calicut on the 16th September, for a portion of the West Riding Regiment, which is bound for Rangoon. The "Clive" leaves Rangoon for Bombay on the 25th September with the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment *en route* for Aden.

IN the case instituted at Colombo by the Bank of Madras against Caruppen Chetty and others for Rs. 4,788·56, substituted service of summons was allowed on the 2nd instant against the defendants, who are reported to be up-country evading service of summons. The case will be mentioned on the 1st proximo.

WITH reference to the matter of the entry of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Jherriah coalfields, we understand that the broad question is already regarded as settled in favour of the Bengal-Nagpur Company. The only points pending settlement are of a local character, in which the Government of India do not desire to interfere.

A PROJECT is also under consideration for the lighting by electricity of the Government Printing Press at Simla, but this is undetermined, as a firm of gas engineers have applied to the municipality for a concession for lighing Simla by gas, undertaking simultaneously to supply gas and power to work electric light of the Press.

THE following officers are deputed to settlement training work during the coming winter :—To Dera Ismail Khan, Lieutenant Buck, and Messrs. Grant, Johnston and Burton; to Muzuffargar, Sheik Asghar Ali and Mr. Yewdall; to Sirsa and Fazilka, Mr. Bird; to Mooltan, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick and Mr. Stow; to Jhelum, Messrs. Gracey and Loxton.

ON the afternoon of the 3rd instant, while the usual daily dak was being conveyed by two sowars of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from the Kurram post to the Baran levy post, within six miles of Bannu, the sowars were fired on by some men, and one Rajput sowar killed. Cavalry and Infantry from the Kurram post searched the country, but found no trace of the marauders.

IT is reported that the Burma-Yunnan Railway survey is now under consideration by a London syndicate, but it is difficult to believe from all the information available that the prospects of the Kunlon-Yunnan line would induce British capitalists to embark on a project so encompassed with physical difficulties, and the commercial prospects of which are so doubtful.

THE Mysore Durbar has no intention of abandoning the project for the utilisation of the power available at the Cauvery Falls for the generation of electricity. It appears there are a great many details that have yet to be worked out in this connection before Major Lotbinere will be in a position to lay the scheme before experts at Home. All the necessary information is being collected and this will take a good deal of time.

CAPTAIN LEMESURIER, Political Officer, Sikkim, has lately proceeded to the Lachen Valley, to inspect the last section of the new road to the northern Tibet border. In spite of difficulties due to the extraordinarily heavy rainfall and consequent landslips, the work has been steadily pushed forward, and is now within a mile or two of completion. The road has a peculiar interest, whether looked at from the strategic or peaceful political point of view, as a new and valuable communication through the Tibetan Borderland.

ON the arrival of the s. s. Kangra from Madras at Rangoon last week seven coolies, a woman and a child, were taken charge of by the Police on suspicion of their having been taken over from Vizagapatam in connection with the "slave trade." They told the Police that they had been taken over by a cooly maistry, but when placed before a Magistrate, they said thet they had had no work in Vizagapatam and were glad to take an advance of Rs. 20 each, which they were to repay by instalments, with 50 per cent. interest. They were accordingly allowed to go about their business.

THE Galpaya elephant kraal in the Ratnapura district is proving a success under the energetic supervision of Mr. Molamure, Ratemahatmeya, Atakalan korale. The visitors to Kraal Town are all having a splendid time. The Pallewella Road bungalow makes a grand halting-place on the Madampe-Hambantota road, about nine miles from Madampe and from Pallewella, and about four miles to the kraal, all of which, excepting one mile, a horse can go. Two elephants were in the kraal on Thursday night, and on Saturday other 14 were krauled, and noosing is now going on.

THE Madras Government has received a letter from the Government of India referring to the discontent caused in the Presidency by the interpretation placed by the local authorities upon Article 1093 of the Civil Service Regulations in cases in which sanction may be given to the conveyance at the cost of the State of horses and camp equipage of officers on transfer. The Governor in Council has authorised the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts to pass accounts admitted by the controlling authorities, but states that if on revision the Government considers any particular claim to be inadmissible, retrenchment will follow.

SOME interesting if not very creditable details are coming out in the evidence in the Tinnevelly Riot Cases. The Station House Officer of Vachagaraputti, which is about 2 1-2 miles from Chinnapuram, swore he knew nothing of what was going on at that village on the 8th June, till he got the Village Magistrate's report on the 9th; and that he sent in an occurrence report on the 12th, which the Sub-Magistrate to whom it was addressed received on the 20th! So eager was this officer to give prompt notice of the riot that he sent the report "service bearing," when the rules require, that an express, in case of a serious offence, should be sent through a constable who is expected to walk at the rate of 4 miles per hour.

THE July number of the United Service "Journal" which is about to issue at Simla is a particularly interesting volume containing, as it does, Colonel P. Neville's gold medal prize essay on the "Tactical principles and details best suited to warfare on the frontiers of India," and also Colonel H. H. Hart's essay on the same subject. Colonel Sinclair's recent lecture before the Institute on the Second Sikh war also appears, and "Some remarks on the present state of the Indian Volunteer force and a proposal for its reorganisation as militia" by Lieutenant E. Dawson, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles. Captain B. Seton contributes an article on "The Battleship: A Study in Evolution." Captain R. G. Burton discourses on the "Battles of the Deccan," and "M. Ch." writes interestingly on a new system of field hospitals and ambulance for hill warfare." The volume also contains some excellent sketches and maps. The United Service Institute under Captain C. H. Clay's energetic management has made excellent progress of late, no fewer than 100 new members having joined during the present season. Colonel Rundall, 1-4th Gurkhas, will presently give a couple of lectures on the American Civil War, and General Beresford Lovett will lecture on the Mahratta Campaign.

THE Punjab Government has just published their budget estimates for 1899-1900. They show an opening balance of Rs. 16,25,000 and revenue of all descriptions amounting to Rs. 2,03,31,000. The total sum at Sir William Mackworth Young's disposal is, therefore, just over 219 1-2 lakhs. Of this it is proposed

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CONTEMPLATED ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

EXTRAORDINARY RUMOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The "Times'" correspondent in Paris states that his Imperial Majesty the Tsar is desirous of abdicating the Throne in favour of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, the reason assigned being the many bitter disappointments his Imperial Majesty has experienced.

The same authority states that M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now in St. Petersburg, was sent by the French Government to attempt to dissuade his Imperial Majesty from abdicating, and to convince him that his abdication would be the desertion of France, the Grand Duke Michael's opinions being unknown.

LATER.

The statement regarding the intended abdication of the Tsar is regarded as possible, but rather improbable.

M. DELCASSE HAS AUDIENCE OF THE TSAR.

Aug. 6.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that M Delcasse had an audience of the Tsar, to-day, at St. Petersburg

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

THE JOINT INQUIRY.

Aug. 4.

Latest news from the Transvaal states that communications are passing between Pretoria and Cape Town regarding the scope of the proposed joint inquiry.

Mr. Fischer and an official from the Orange Free State have arrived at Pretoria.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

Aug. 5.

The first battalion of the Manchester Regiment stationed at Gibraltar has been ordered to the Cape, and will embark in a fortnight.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The trial of Captain Dreyfus opens on Monday, and will be held in the great hall of the public school at Rennes.

Two hundred French and foreign journalist will be present reporting the case.

THE FRENCH IN SIAM.

The French Minister in Siam sails next mail for Saigon to confer with M. Paul Doumer, the Governor-General.

FRANCE AND THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

France has decided to grant the maximum bounty on Sugar in the coming year.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Aug. 4.

The British Naval Manœuvres were concluded, to-day, and proved to have been both successful and instructive.

The Home Fleet which was composed mostly of ironclads succeeded in preventing the hostile fleet, chiefly fast cruisers, from intercepting a Transatlantic Convoy of food stuffs.

Wireless telegraphy was largely used during the Manœuvres at distances ranging from twenty to forty-five miles in all states of the weather.

CANADA AND THE POLL TAX.

Canada has decided not to increase the poll tax on Chinese immigrants this year.

CRICKET NEWS.

The match between the Australian team and Hampshire resulted in a draw.

The matches between Lancashire and Yorkshire, Middlesex and Surrey, and Worcester and Sussex all ended in a draw.

Gloucester beat Essex by an innings and three runs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

A remarkable paper by Lieutenant Dawson, of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, appears in the United Service Institution Journal, published to-day, stating that the efficiency and therefore value of the Indian Volunteer Force as a whole at present does not amount to a fair return for the expenditure of Government upon it, and that the only way to make it efficient is to change it into militia and regularly pay all members of the force. By this means alone, the writer argues, could proper and sufficient training and discipline be insisted upon and the right men induced to accept commissions, while it would become possible to pick and choose amongst the best competitors for non-commissioned officers, and competition for enlistment would arise instead of the shirking that, he alleges, goes on now, and a fairly strict medical examination could be insisted upon, the physically unfit being rejected.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

To-day's telegrams report a more hopeful outlook at last. The winds in the Arabian Sea have got back to monsoon quarter, and are strengthening, while indications have appeared of the formation of a storm off the Arracan Coast, which should work across the Bay of Bengal to Orissa, and in this case, the Meteorological Department hope, will induce rain both sides of India.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Rails for the Simla-Kalka Railway will be of full weight on the metre-gauge section, and not as previously stated.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, Senior Medical Officer of the Mhow District, has been ordered home to assume the Principal Medical Officership of the North-Eastern District.

It is understood that Colonel B. Duff, Assistant Military Secretary, War Office, returns to India next April to resume his appointment of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Kellie, I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, has been granted six months' extension of leave at home.

Miss Still and Miss Buddock, Indian Army Nursing Service, are permitted to retire.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 6.

There were 127 cases and 125 deaths recorded in the City, yesterday, the total mortality being 160; in the Cantonment 27 cases and 25 deaths; in the District 49 cases and 31 deaths.

To-day's returns show 128 cases and 130 deaths, with a total mortality of 161; in the Cantonment 30 cases and 30 deaths; and in the District 28 cases and 20 deaths.

THE SECUNDERABAD GRAIN FRAUDS.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 6.

The two accused in the grain frauds case made statements to-day. Soobramania said he had no dealings with the regimental kotwals, and never supplied them with false Price Current lists. The account-book which showed payments recorded by him from different regiments was a fabrication of his uncle, who had a grudge against him over some domestic affair.

Mahomed Cassim, pensioned pay havildar, 11th M. I., said: Mahomed Mustan, kotwal, 11th M.I., was his enemy, and gave false evidence against him.

Formal evidence was taken and the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

THE RECENT RISING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

SURRENDER OF THE RINGLEADERS.

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Five of the principal ringleaders in the rising which occurred in the Chin Hills about the end of May have surrendered unconditionally, and the Superintendent expects the surrender, very shortly, of those who are still at large.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

It seems doubtful whether the hearing of the charges against the seven men of the West Kent Regiment will be completed before the date fixed for the departure of the regiment, that is, September 25th. The proceedings before the Magistrate are at a standstill in consequence of the non-arrival of the Adjutant, who is on his way out from England, and who is an important witness. He probably arrives about the end of this week; if so, the accused will be committed next week. The date originally fixed for the Sessions is September 4th. Three weeks will hardly suffice, seeing the Crown has decided that the accused must be tried separately. To meet this it is probable that the Sessions will be begun some day this month—probably 21st instant.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN BHAVNAGAR.

H. H. VISITS THE DISTRICTS.

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 6.

The threatened scarcity of rain this year has necessitated the publication of a Resolution from his Highness the Thakore Saheb ordering arrangements to be made to meet the impending disaster and to avert the consequences of famine by providing for the necessities of human beings and cattle.

The chief points of the Resolution are:—(*a*) Relief-works should be at once commenced, wherever necessary, namely, the construction of Hingala-Gadhda road, sinking of new wells and tanks, and cleaning of the existing ones; (*b*) Labourers employed thereon are to receive cooked food according to the Famine Code rates; (*c*) co-operation of private gentlemen to be solicited and thankfully accepted when given; (*d*) to preserve cattle by allowing them free grazing in Durbari grass lands and to supply fodder to the poor cultivators gratis, or according to takavi rules, as circumstances allow; (*e*) Pursuant to the valuable advice and suggestion of the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, arrangements are to be made to raise quick-growing fodder for cattle on lands irrigated by wells, cattle being utilized to work for their own food and the Durbar supplying gratis the necessary implements for drawing water; (*f*) to secure advances to cultivators from local money-lenders under Durbar guarantee, and failing that to make advances from the Treasury to enable them to raise irrigated crops; (*g*) also to make similar arrangements for advances to purchase seeds, etc., in the event of a future fall of rain; (*h*) Revenue Officers to visit the localities where scarcity is being felt as often and with as small a retinue as possible, to supervise relief-works and to use all their energy and perseverance to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and to submit weekly reports and make proposals and suggestions.

As the greatest anxiety is felt here for the crops, his Highness, accompanied by Mr. Prabhashanker Patni, the Huzur Secretary, has left for the districts, this morning, with a very limited number of attendants, to personally inquire into the present condition of the people and direct the measure to be adopted to meet the threatened calamity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

KOBE, Aug. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia sailed for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal from Bombay arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Tientsin left here yesterday evening, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on 16th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nankin, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 2-32.

The Manchester Market has been quite but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 11-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 21st JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R.N.R., with English mails of 21st July arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barnalack, Mr T
Ivey, Mr W H
Lucas, Miss
Strike, Mr W J
Thomas, Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bharucha, Mr
Carystali, Mr A
Craddam, Hon Mr Justice
Edwards, Lieut A C
Gunter, Mr E
Holderness, Mr T
Heming, Commander T
Littlewood, Mr W
Le Mesurier, Mr
Lushington, Mr J L
MacDougall, Mr W E
Murray, Capt
Nyce, Col G H
Oliver, Mr G M
Pritchard, Capt O B
Salvesen, Capt
Spener, Mr L H
Somerset, Capt C W
Smith, Lieut F A
Schmidt, Mr Paul
Templar, Mr C F
Thomson, Capt D
Thomson, Mrs
Tighe, Mrs

PORT SAID.—Lobo, Mr Luis.

FROM ADEN.

Aaron, Mr D wife and 7 children
Bartley, Mr J
Dhanishwan, Mr H
Rajak, Mr Abdul wife and 6 children

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 5.

The above meeting came to a successful conclusion to-day. The attendance was far better than on the second day, and the finishes of some of the races were exciting. The arrangements, on the course, under Mr. Cecil Gray, were perfect. The first race was the International Stakes which Marwari won with great ease, and Crest, his solitary opponent, seems to have lost his form. Anaiza, a very useful pony, won the Lilliputs, and Defender beat a good field in the Arab Handicap. Conqueror was a good favourite for the Scurry, and won cleverly after having bad luck from the start. It is pleasing to note Mr. Lyndon's horses are getting into form, the victory of Squire carrying top weight in the Pony Handicap being a recompense for past disappointments. The Paddock Stakes only secured two starters, Freddie upsetting a hot favourite in Nancy, but it is more than probable the race was wrongly run. The final event was a selling race, Moonlight winning at the remunerative odds of 3 to 1 against.

"The International."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs. Mathuradas Gokuldas and Anandjee Nanjee's b aus gold Marwari, 9st 7lbs.....C B Mahomed 1
Mr Baldock's ch aus gelding Crest, 7st 4lbs ... .Hoyt 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Marwari, 4 to 5 against Crest.

Marwari took command at once and Mahomed, who was riding the favorite, won easily by a neck. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

"The Lilliputs."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 9st 3lbs ..... Rorabim 1
Messrs G K & D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st 9lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Fresh, 7st 7lbs .....Heerroo 3
Mr Baldrey's g a p Jackdaw, 7st 10lbs 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Anaiza, 3 to 1 against Jackdaw and Muktar, 4 to 1 against Fresh.

Jackdaw bolted at the start, but at the three furlong post, he was caught by his field. Coming into the straight Muktar held the lead with Anaiza close up, Muktar still leading, but Anaiza won on the post by a head. Three lengths divided second and third. Time—1 min. 23 seconds.

"The Arab Handicap."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Reyman Amir's ch a p Defender, 7st 10lbs.....Heerroo 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 7st 1lbs..... Hoyt 2
Mr Moonoo Shah's b ch gelg. Lachin, by Tam O'Shanter 9-4 .....Ebrahim 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Don Carlos, 8st 4lbs .....Perose 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a c Shot Silk, 7st 4lbs ..... Kalua 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Lachin, 3 to 1 against Defender, 4 to 1 Valma, 6 to 1 Shot Silk and 10 to 1 Don Carlos.

Lachin was the quickest away, but at the six furlong post Shot Silk and Don Carlos dropped out. In the straight, Valma showed out and the race seemed over, but Defender came up and won by 3-4 length from Valma, who was a neck in front of Lachin. Time—1 minute 44 1-2 seconds.

"The Scurry."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75 third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 500 and upwards of aggregate value Rs. 1,500, 4lbs; Rs. 2,500, 8lbs.; Rs. 3,000, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, 4lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 7st 10lbs.....Chuggan 1
Mr Fisher's ch a p Governor, 8st 8lbs.....Greenhalgh 2
Captain Young's g a aged Meteor, 8st 11lbs..... Ital 3
Mr Haajood Aga Ismail's b a p Hadiaj, 6st 13lbs ....Hoyt 0
Mr Thomas's ch a p Multan II, 7st 11lbs .....Johnson 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Professor, 8st .....Heerroo 0
Mr Yousouf bin Ebrahim's g a p Rustum, 8st 4lbs. Nama 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Conqueror, 3 to 1 against Rustum, 4 to 1 Electric, 5 to 1 Governor, 6 to 1 Mutlag, 8 to 1 Multan II, and 10 to 1 Professor.

There was delay at the post, and when they were sent away, Conqueror was last, and at the distance appeared to be hopelessly shut out. Governor led past the stand from Electric, but Conqueror came with a run on the rails and won by 1-2 a length 3-4 length between second and third. Time—40 seconds.

"The Pony Handicap."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Squire, 9st .....Johnson 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 8st 11lbs. .....Hoyt 2
Mr H Visaram's b a p Munwar, 8st 4lbs. .....Luchman 3
Captain Young's b c m Fancy, 7st 11lbs. .....Ital 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a p Investor, 8st. .....Nama 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gokuldass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a p Romeo, 7st 13lbs.....C. B. Mahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Investor, 3 to 1 Bonaparte, 4 to 1 Munwar, 5 to 1 Squire, 6 to 1 Romeo and 8 to 1 My Fancy.

My Fancy led the field until round the bend where Squire showed out and going on won by 3-4 length from Bonaparte, with Munwar a length out for third place. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

"The Paddock Stakes."—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 75; third, Rs. 25. For ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus gald Freddie, 7st 9lbs, (declared 10lbs) .....C B Mahomed 1
Lt.-Col Montelth's b aus m Nancy, 9st 7lbs. ...Greenhalgh 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Nancy, 2 to 1 against Freddie.

Nancy waited on Freddie who, however, was going the stronger of the two and won easily by half a length. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

"The Selling Race."—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered to Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500 Allowance—Maidens 10lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt Purvis' g a p Moonlight, Rs. 700, 8st 11lb...Ebrahim 1
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver, Rs. 800, 8st 1lb. .....Chuggan 2
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a p Sachin, Rs 500, 8st 7lbs. .....Hyot 3

Mr J A Daver's ch a p Rishan, Rs 800, 8st 6lbs. ..... Greenhalgh 0
Mr Badley's b a p Kalder Rs 700, 8st .....Rama 0

Betting: 5 to 2 Driver, 2 to 1 Rishan, 3 to 1 Sachim and Moonlight, 8 to 1 Kalder.

Driver went off with the lead followed by Rishan until half way up the straight, where Moonlight improved his position and shot to the front won by a short head. Sachim finished 1-2 a length behind Driver. Time—1 m. 11 secs.

MILITARY NEWS.

Proposals are under consideration to reduce the establishment of the Allahabad Arsenal and apply the saving to bring Pindi up to the status of a first class arsenal. It appears that the work at Allahabad is less than either at Pindi or Ferozepore.

The attention of Bengal Army Headquarters is drawn to the unsatisfactory state of the water-supply at Muttra cantonment, and remedial suggestions are requested.

An official return shows that the extra cost of Madras regiments when quartered in Bengal, as compared with Bengal infantry, is as follows:—At Cawnpore, Rs. 40,310 a year; at Meerut, Rs. 20,457; at Barrakpore, Rs. 28,463.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. MINTO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander C. R. Ford, will sail, to-day, for Aden, with the following details:—2 men, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; 3 men, Ordnance Department; 1 man, 4th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners; and one man, Aden troops. The above details will be medically examined at the Modikhana Disinfecting Shed, whence they will proceed to the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, for embarkation.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS vs. GYMKHANA.

A match between the above attracted quite a crowd on Saturday. The Gymkhana defended the Colaba end during the first half, and had the best of the game, Ross having hard lines in not scoring with a terrific shot from centre half which missed the net by inches only. The second half was also even, but a pointless draw resulted.

The punitive expedition which was despatched by the Royal Niger Company from Ibi against the native Chief of Suntai has been completely successful. The town of Suntai has been taken and the Chief captured, and heavy loss was inflicted upon his band of marauders. The casualties among the Niger Company's troops were five killed and twenty-three wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant C. E. Rose, Royal Horse Guards, but his wound is described as not being of a serious character.

The measure providing for household suffrage in elections for the Legislative Council, which has been approved by twenty electoral districts and disapproved by seven, has been submitted to the South Australia House of Assembly for second reading.

THE DROUGHT.

A smart shower of rain fell on Saturday afternoon in Bombay to the relief of every one and to the intense joy of the natives who danced and clapped their hands at the sight. Another shower fell at night and at day-break yesterday morning, there was a heavy shower which lasted a quarter of an hour. Shortly afterwards rain began to fall again and continued at intervals during the day. At night the downfall became heavier and it was still raining when we went to press.

It is reported that the winds have fallen in Karachi and changed in direction and slight drizzles occur. Fodder has risen to Rs. 3½ per 80 lbs., and food grain quotations are also very high. Want of rain is greatly felt in Karachi and Sind generally. The price of hay has gone up considerably, so much so that it is difficult to get fodder for horses at anything below 35 rupees per 1,000 lbs. As a result we understand that owners of hack gharries have taken to giving their horses more grain and less grass, and this has again led to a sudden rise in the price of gram, bran, &c.

A Vizagapatan correspondent writes to us:—"Regarding the telegrams you have received from Bimlipatam reporting heavy rain in the District, your correspondent must have very unusual ideas as to what constitutes a good rainfall. The actual rainfall gauged at Bimlipatam during July was only 2 inches as against an average rainfall of 8 inches. At the Salt Factories they have been scraping salt up to within a few days ago, an almost record occurrence! We need rain very badly here. Along the coast talugs there have only been scattered showers and no tank-filling rain."

Saturday's official report says, pressure has given way over the whole of the Indian area—briskly in Burma, North-East India, sub-montane Districts, Northern India and Indus Valley and slightly elsewhere. A trough of low pressure now lies along the foot of the hills in the Gangetic plain where westerly winds hence continue. Conditions now are similar to what they were a fortnight ago, the chief feature being the prevalence of very strong westerly winds in the Deccan, North Bombay, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. At several stations in these areas winds are blowing with the force of a moderate gale. Practically no improvement has occurred in the weather conditions in the Peninsula and North Bombay and the drought continues over the Peninsula, North-Western and Central India. Some light showers of little importance fell in the Madras Coast Districts and Sambalpur District, showers giving light to heavy rain have been received in Assam, Bengal and Tenasserim. Jalpaiguri reports four inches, Dinajpur three, Mergui, Balasore, Akyab, Calcutta and Sibsagar each one inch. Weather conditions are practically unchanged except that there are faint indications of a tendency to the formation of a storm in the north of the Bay. The mail steamer reports abnormal easterly winds in the Gulf of Aden and fresh to light monsoon in passing from neighbourhood of Socotra to Bombay.

The meteorological Reporter for Western India wrote on Saturday:—Humidity changes are generally small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Indore, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot and Karachi. Practically there has been no rain over the whole of the reporting area, the few drops at Colombo, Goa, Ratnagiri and Veraval being of no importance.

A slight monsoon gradient exists on the West Coast and a few scattered showers are likely. Conditions generally continue unfavourable for rain.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt P Z Cox, ISC, B
Mr D H Kingsford, B Cov
Mr L K Lawrie, B Cov
Mr W C Clerk, B Cov
Mr S H Berkeley, B
Major A D G Shelley, RE, M
Mr W J Tate, M Cov
Mr H D Taylor, M Cov
Mr G E Gray, Bo
Mr C E S Steele, Bo
Col R A Swetenham
Col S L Jacob
Lieut-Col G B Stevens
Major A W I Bayly, DSO
Major F Wyville-Thomson
Capt T S Young
Capt C H D Ryder
Lieut P H Dyke
Lieut C B Thornhill
Engineer J F Ellis

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J Kirby, B leave on M C extended to Dec. 27, 1899.
Mr H G Young, M 7 days' furl.
Lieut-Col F F McCartie, I M S, Bo, 2 mo M C.
Major T D C Barry, I M S, Bo, 2 mo M C.
Lieut-Col A Evans Gordon, 6 mo.
Major C E de M Norie, 3 mo.
Major A W Forbes, 3 mo.
Capt C H Lewis, 3 mo.
Capt C H Baville, 3 mo.
Lieut H C Scott, 4 mo.
Lieut R St C Battine 3 mo
Lieut G Tate, 3 mo.
Lieut E A Turner, 1 mo.
Second Lieut R L Hogge, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J Clarke, IMS, B
Mr H Scott-Smith, B Cov
Mr H Spencer, B Cov
Mr J R Pear on, B Cov
Mr A H Diack, B Cov
Mr W McHutchin, B
Mr C L Biscoe, B
Mr J M Vacha B
Mr C G Budge, B
Mr R F Young, B
Mr W J Ham, B
Mr C W Moss, B
Mr P P Dease, B
Miss Ada Parker, B
Mr R C C Carr, M Cov
Mr J Hewitson, M Cov
Mr D D Murdoch, M Cov
Mr A V Peet, M
Major H D M Minchin, ISC, Bo
Mr A Lucas, B Cov
Major E S F Walker
Major H Andrews-Speed
Capt L H Close
Lieut J E Biois Johnson.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	3	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals		8	13
Total	8	11	87
Same date last year	13	7	91

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	3	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	15	11	114
Total plague deaths to date...	47,150	41,132	
Same date, last year, 1898.	13	13	97

PLAGUE RESEARCH WORK.

An official notice has been sent out giving notice that the Plague Research Laboratory has been removed to new premises in old Government House, Parel, and all telegrams, letters and P. O. parcels intended for the institution should be addressed "Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay."

The Greek Chamber has read a first time the Bill for the reorganisation of the navy and army by foreign officers. Exports say that they cannot be made effective without help from abroad, and the idea is fairly popular.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *v.* MUNICIPALITY C.C.

This match was played on Saturday afternoon on the maidan, when the visitors won the toss and took first innings. The Gymkhana put a strong team into the field, including Douglas, Wood, Sinclair, Cheetham and Stephens, all of whom are selected to play in the forthcoming Presidency match. Gazdar and Pakaria faced the bowling of Cheetham and Sinclair. The former did not seem in his usual form, and from the start the batsmen were not greatly puzzled by his deliveries. Sinclair bowled well, but he does not appear to send them down at the terrific pace which one is accustomed to associate with his bowling. With the score at 3 Stephens accepted a sharp chance by Gazdar at the wicket, and Dadarker followed. For a time cricket was slow, Sinclair alone breaking the monotony by getting past Pakaria's defence. With Daruwala in a stand was made, the two batsmen playing really good cricket. Runs came chiefly from Cheetham's bowling, though both batters treated Sinclair with evident respect and caution. The fifty went up about an hour and a-half after the start, but three runs later Dadarker was clean bowled by Sinclair. His share of the total was 24, compiled by sound cricket, but further disaster quickly followed, two more wickets being lost for an additional 20 runs. A sharp shower caused cessation of play for about half-an-hour, and on the game being resumed useful scores were made by Chenoy, Kirtiker and Balsara, and at five o'clock the innings was declared closed for 129. Sinclair had the best average, his five wickets costing a small fraction over five runs apiece.

The Gymkhana innings was started by Douglas and Holland to the bowling of Kaka and Chonker. The former made a single off the first over, Chonker sending down a maidan. In Kaka's next over Douglas was given out l.-b.-w., but the decision was very doubtful, the ball striking the batsman on the outside of the left leg. Wood filled the vacancy and runs came slowly, Holland making several good strokes. His record was only seven, when he seemed to hesitate at a ball on the off side from Chonker, and which he safely deposited into Kirtiker's hands at cover point. Tomkins was the next man, and for a time he and Wood played good cricket. The new-comer was soon busy with his favourite stroke on the leg side, one boundary hit over deep square leg's head being beautifully timed. An unpleasant incident shortly afterwards occurred. Wood made a late cut and called his partner. The ball was smartly fielded, and when it reached the wicket Tomkins was a yard outside the crease. The wicket-keeper, whose back was towards the umpire, did not gather the ball and knocked the wicket down with his hands or legs, possibly by accident, but by what sense of fairness either he or the fieldsmen in front of him could have appealed is a matter which they alone can reason out. The umpire is altogether unblameable, his decision being based on what he could see. Cheetham next partnered Wood, who then gave Chonker a hard chance, but he dropped the ball, and a few overs later he failed to get to a ball, well pitched up, from Chonker, giving a very difficult chance in the long field. Cheetham was not idle, sending Kaka to the boundary, and in the next over he made a pretty cut off a fast rising ball from Chonker. The play became interesting, both batsmen scoring freely. The fifty went up a few minutes before six o'clock, and then Cheetham was given out l.-b.-w. to a ball which was altogether outside the stumps. Clarke and Wood played out time, the latter carrying out his bat for 21. He plays a good defensive game, and is very effective on the off side, and keeps the ball down well. Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Mr J J Gazdar, c Stephens, b Sinclair	2
Mr Pakaria, b Sinclair	7
Mr Dadarker, b Sinclair	24
Mr D C Daruwalla, c Sinclair, b Anderson	22
Mr Chonker, c Douglas, b Sinclair	15
Mr S M Kaka, c Ferguson, b Sinclair	4
Mr Chenoy, l-b-w, b Cheetham	19
Mr Kirtiker, not out	16
Mr Wadia, c Clarke	2
Mr Balsara, not out	11
Extras	7
Total	129*

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	18	3	55	1
Sinclair	13	5	24	5
Clarke	8	1	18	1
Anderson	6	1	22	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Commdr. Holland, R I M, c Kirtiker, b Chonker	7
Captain Douglas, l-b-w, b Kaka	2
Lieut Wood, not out	21
Captain Tomkins, run out	8
Mr H Cheetham, l-b-w, b Kaka	16
Mr F J Clarke, not out	0
Mr J B J Stephens, Mr R L Sinclair, Mr Pogson, Mr Ward, Captain Anderson	Did not bat.
Total for 4 wickets	54

	C.	M.	R.	W.
Kaka	11	2	28	2
Chonker	11	3	26	1

GYMKHANA B TEAM *v.* R. N. & R. I. M.

This match was played on the ground of the 21st Bombay Infantry. The Gymkhana batted first, McCausland and Walling playing lively cricket, the latter being the first to go, having scored 23. With Nigel Jones in the game continued to be of an interesting character, and the latter gave a brilliant exhibition. McCausland was lucky, but he played well for his 57, the highest individual score. When the total reached 161 for five wickets the innings was closed, while the Naval team lost three wickets for 49, Back being responsible for 27 and was not out. Scores:—

GYMKHANA B TEAM.

Mr E McCausland, c Jones, b Bonny	57
Mr Walling, c Gardner, b Lazenbye	23
Mr Nigel-Jones, not out	53
Mr Gray, b Lazenbye	10
Mr Thesiger, c Bonny, b Lazenbye	4
Mr McKay, c Back, b Lazenbye	8
Mr Beville, Mr Murray, Capt Locke, Mr White, Mr Muirhead	Did not bat.
Extras	6
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Douglas	14	0	64	0
Lazenbye	17	3	59	4
Corbett	14	1	39	0
Bonny	4	2	11	1

R. N. AND R. I. M. TEAM.

Lieut Back, R N, not out	27
Mr Douglas, R I M, c McCausland, b Walling	0
Lieut Gardner, R I M, b Walling	0
Lt Henderson, R N, c McCausland, b Walling	19
Mr Lazenbye, R I M, not out	0
Lieut Harold, R I M, Mr Pickard, R I M, Lieut Jones, R I M, Cr Coorsige, R N, Mr Bonny, R I M, Lieut Corbett, R N	Did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McKay	9	2	20	0
Walling	8	1	25	3

A TRAGEDY TRAGICALLY RECORDED.

The *Arakan News* writes:—"On the 10th ultimo, an Arakanese cultivator by name Shway Gyaw Way, resident of Gna Koodoung, Minbya Township, being conveyed by demerits, happened to cross together with his wife and a son of about 8 years of age and a man servant, over the river called Kyin Mengan to pay attention and care to the workers employed at cultivating their paddy fields on the opposite side of their residence, in half bit of a rotten boat having on one end no stern, which end they plug with a pile of mud in their advent to the fields. The mud used as a plug, desolving little by little with also the water leaking gradually into the rotten boat, melts totally on their half way for the river; when the boat is about to sink into water, his wife from terror jumped upon her husband and embraced him with her arms round his body, with a sincere hope that her husband will surely save her from drowning; all of a sudden the boat was capsized by her shock and swept away by the swift current of the strong tide. The husband and wife, while sinking together by embracing one another, were only once up to the surface of the water totally drowned at last; and there is no appearance whatever of the son's drowning; as for the man servant, the supreme Divine turns him to another way and saves his life by offering him a piece of log, with which he swims with all his efforts till he reaches up to the shore. At present a close search is made to find out their corpses but no chance till time leads to find one of the three dead bodies as yet."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 21.

THE OUTLANDER QUESTION.

I have written the Outlander question

the 15,000 guests at that al fresco gathering are sworn supporters of the somewhat highly successful principles of the Primrose League.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNORSHIP.

What justification there may ever have been for connecting the names of Sir Antony Macdonnell and Sir John Woodburn with the succession to the Governorship of Bombay, it is rumoured in certain circles that they are now quote out of it. Considering the claims of politicians, titled and untitled, I should have thought that there never was much prospect of an Indian official *qua* Indian official being selected, but there are those who maintain that a well known administrator who won his spurs in Bombay, but whose service fortunately for him has not been confined to the Western Presidency, has been and still may be in the running. In saying "fortunately for him" I must not be understood as casting any slur upon Bombay; but I think it must be patent to anyone who takes the trouble to reflect on the ways of those who dispense high patronage that almost the only chance a distinguished Bombayite has of receiving his deserts is to get himself appointed to some post at Simla where he can make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness, if such an expression may be used without committing lèze majesty. Would Sir James Peale be a member of the Secretary of State's Council or Sir William Lee-Warner Secretary of the Political Department of the India Office if they had never served outside the confines of the Presidency of Bombay? I doubt it. I have often been asked as a person somewhat "in the know"—if it is not egotistical to so describe myself—whether there is in London any dead-set against Bombay. Of course there is not any dead-set against Bombay any more than against Madras. But both the Western and Southern Presidencies are in the same boat. The men at headquarters naturally attract the most attention, and as a consequence secure the largest share of the loaves and fishes. At any rate, this has been the case hitherto, and although we are told from India that the present Viceroy is showing a strong disposition to reward merit in whatever part of India it may previously have passed unnoticed, I for one feel rather sceptical as to the power of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to effect any considerable change on the present system. But this is a digression. All I wished to say with reference to the much-coveted position to be vacated in a few months is that the man whose name is now persistently spoken of as the most likely successor of Lord Sandhurst is not this eminent official or that well known politician, but one who when five years ago he accepted an important diplomatic appointment was generally understood to have severed his official connection with India, where, thanks partly to the influence of his patronymic and partly to his own first class ability, he rose to great distinction. Need it be said that I allude to Sir Mortimer Durand, our Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tehran? If the report I have referred to should prove to be true, and Sir Mortimer Durand be selected, those who in Bombay, if there are any, dislike oratorical display in an Indian ruler, will be able to imitate the New South Welshmen, who observed *sotto voce* after hearing Lord Carrington's first public speech in Sydney: "Thank Goodness, we have got a Governor who can't talk." It is no disparagement to Sir Mortimer Durand to say that he shines in an office more than he does on a platform. But in this respect he is not different from the bulk of Anglo-Indian administrators, who have not of course much practice as public speakers.

SIR SEYMOUR KING AND RANJITSINHJI.

When Mr. Maclean and Sir Henry Fowler, the other night, took exception to the form of Sir Seymour King's question relating to Prince Ranjitsinhji, the member for Central Hull was out in the Lobby. A certain noble Lord, whose identity will be readily guessed by what followed, came out, and accosting Sir Seymour, said: "There's been a deuce of a row in the House about you." "Why?" was the reply. "What have I been doing?" "Oh, Maclean and Fowler have been wiring into you for putting down one of the longest questions ever known and for casting doubts upon the birth of some Indian Prince." When the Speaker came to this question and called out the name of the absent Sir Seymour, Mr. Maclean rose. He inquired if it was in order for an hon. member to suggest, as was done in this question, that a Native Prince who had been duly recognized by the Government of India may not be the son of his supposed father, and that his mother was one of a family of four sisters, who were all concubines of the late Rajah? The Speaker, observing that Sir Seymour was not in his place, suggested to Mr. Maclean that he should wait until the question was actually put. But this did not end the matter, for Sir Henry Fowler advancing to the table said:—"May I call your attention to the question, Sir, and ask you whether it is in order to put into a question a great many disputed questions as statements of fact? It is a very serious mode of making accusations both against the Government of India and certain Native Princes which, I think, when the question comes to be answered, will be found to be without basis in fact." Mr. Gully replied:—My attention has not been particularly called to the exact framing of the question, but I will look at it carefully; and if I think it is irregular I will take care that it is put down in an amended shape or not at all." Sir Seymour had not expected that he would be called upon, as he had arranged with Lord George Hamilton, who has been away from the House all the week suffering from fever, to postpone the question, and the clerks had been duly informed. They, however, seemed to have forgotten or it may be a rule of the House to call upon every member who has a question on the orders of the day whether he makes it or not. The question which consisted of about thirty lines put in the form of a series of questions the well known story of Prince Ranjitsinhji's supersession by Jasvantsinhji, alleged to be the son, not of one of the former Jam Saheb's thirteen legitimate wives, but of one of his five Mohammedan concubines; and asked the Secretary of State if he would order a commission to inquire into the claimant's legal rights in the circumstances. I understand that documentary evidence of all the statements of facts in the question exists. The Speaker has considerably altered the form of the question, but the subject will I am told be pressed in the House perhaps by a motion for an enquiry. A great deal of interest is taken in the case in cricketing and other sporting quarters, and newspaper reporters are on the hunt for information about the case. As the question now appears upon the paper to be asked on Tuesday, Sir Seymour merely requests Lord George Hamilton to give the reasons why Ranjitsinhji's title to the *gadi* is disputed by the Indian authorities; why no answer has been given to the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State last year with a petition for inquiry; and when one may be expected.

THE NATIVE SENIOR WRANGLER.

At Princes Skating Rink, or as it is called in the summer the International Gallery of Art, a very pleasant party was given on Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Caine, in honour of the co-Senior Wrangler, Mr. Paranjpe. The company was a very large one, and included a number of Parsee and Hindu ladies. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Caine made a genial speech in which he explained the occasion of the gathering, and alluded to the excellent educational work done by the Fergusson College, of which the guest of the evening is so distinguished an alumnus Mr. Caine dilated upon Mr. Paranjpe's remarkable success at Cambridge, and expressed an earnest hope, in which most per on must concur, that some better opportunity may be afforded to the distinguished young Hindu than a professorship in the Fergusson College, provided that his abilities are thereby made available for India generally. Interesting speeches were also made by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., Sir John Jardine, Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M. P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. Mr. Paranjpe made a modestly expressed acknowledgement, in which he exhibited great gratitude for the sympathy shown by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Keddleston, in sending his congratulations to the Fergusson College, and by the English people for the interest taken in him personally. He strongly urged the desirability of fostering more friendly relations between the English and the Indians, and in conclusion, quite superfluously, it must be said, apologised for the imperfections of his speaking, observing that the study of mathematics is not especially conducive to the cultivation of oratory.

COLLISIONS AT SEA AND MARITIME LAW.

The proceedings of the International Maritime Conference have not been as showy as those of some of the other numerous cosmopolitan conventions that have been held in London during the season that is just coming to an end, but they have not been without interest or importance. The discussions all related to liability arising from collisions. The first question considered related to those collisions where both vessels are to blame. How are the damages to be apportioned in such cases? Ratifying the decision of the Antwerp Conference, it was unanimously agreed to make a difference between the shipowner who was only slightly at fault and the shipowner who was greatly at fault, although a New York delegate said his association felt doubt as to the practical application of the proportional rule, and an English delegate, Judge Raikes, anticipated an increase of litigation. "Should the principle of proportional apportionment of damages apply to the cargoes as well as to the ships or should the cargo owners be entitled to proceed jointly and severally against the two vessels?" The principle of proportional apportionment having been affirmed the Conference considered the corollary—ought the cargo to establish the degree of fault attaching to each vessel or does it lie upon the ship which alleges joint-fault to establish the degrees of fault. The decision arrived at is stated in the following words:—"When the cargo owner is claiming against the carrying ship, it lies upon that ship to prove that the loss was caused either by a peril excepted by the contract of affreightment or that the loss was caused without negligence, or, if by negligence, to some extent and to what extent by the negligence of the other ship. When the cargo owner is claiming against the non-carrying ship the cargo owner must prove negligence against that ship, and it lies upon that ship to prove the degree of fault, if any, of the carrying ship." Voting by nations France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark were unanimously in favour of the adoption for universal legislation of a rule permitting a shipowner in case of loss of or damage to property arising, from improper navigation whether such property be afloat or ashore to discharge his liability either by abandoningship or freight or by paying a sum of money calculated upon tonnage. England by ten delegates to four supported the resolution, and the United States was entirely against it. Before separating the Conference renewed its protest against the diversities of the maritime laws of the nations respecting the responsibilities of shipowners in relation to collisions at sea, and gave its hearty adhesion to the efforts being made in other quarter to induce her Majesty's Government to institute a full inquiry into the subject. The Congress was presided over by Mr. Justice Phillimore, who in the course of his opening address called attention to a point interesting to laymen as well as jurists and on which Continental opinion and English law is divided. When both were in fault was the cargo of ship A to be entitled to recover its whole damage against ship B, saying "we do not care whether our ship was in fault too. We at any rate said ship B was a wrongdoer and we intend to get all our damages from her." It is the general rule in England says Mr. Justice Phillimore, that if one man complains of another for having done him a wrong, it is no answer of the defendant to say, "Yes, but I was only one of two wrongdoers. You can get your portion out of me; go and get the rest out of the third party." We in England—"with one curious exception"—hold that it there are two wrongdoers either or both may be sued by the injured person and full damages obtained from either, always preventing his getting paid twice over or more than once. In the Bernina case the House of Lords decided that it was not English law for one ship to plead that another vessel was also in fault as a defence to claims of crew and passengers. By the way, the President of the Conference seems to be a purist as well as a jurist. He has been lecturing a gentleman of the long robe for using the word "prior" instead of "before"!

GOVERNMENT AND CURRENCY.

"AN INDIAN EXPERT," writing in the *Financial News*, brought by the last mail, on the subject of the Currency Committee's recommendations and the best means of ensuring success in carrying them into effect in India, makes the very proper, if also very obvious, remark, that "it lies with the Government of India to do everything possible to increase its stock of gold, and thus stimulate further growth of confidence." He then adds: "So important is this that Government should take borrowing powers, or at any rate clearly state that, if necessary, it intends to borrow rather than allow the rupee to fall. . . . The mere declaration of its intention to do so would be sufficient." We imagine there can be little doubt about the policy of the Government in the matter. The Currency Committee have recommended that the rupee should be permanently rated to sterling at sixteen pence to the sovereign; the Secretary of State has explicitly accepted this recommendation, and the Government of India will make it their business to give the recommendation effect. On a hopeful view of the situation the machinery which the Government of India intend to put in motion for this purpose—the opening of the Indian Mints to the coinage of gold and the declaration of a legal tender sovereign—may attract all the gold that is necessary: but with a run of bad luck, involving either an abnormal increase of expenditure, an abnormal shrinkage in revenue or an abnormal restriction of exports, the existing stock of gold, or such a stock as may be reasonably expected from the mere operation of the proposed machinery, might be exhausted, and the Government would certainly borrow before they arrived at this pass. That being the case, it would probably be more expedient to obtain from Parliament powers for exceptional borrowing before the need arises; instead of having, as might conceivably though improbably happen, to borrow first and be indemnified by Parliament afterwards. This cannot be done during the present session, for Parliament rises very shortly, but no doubt it will be done later, and meanwhile it is altogether improbable that any necessity for gold borrowing will arise in the near future.

As a mere question of policy, however, it is almost superfluous for the Government explicitly to declare their intention to borrow gold, if necessary, in order to maintain exchange at ls. 4d., since they must have that intention, or otherwise they could never undertake, as they are about to do, to carry through their scheme in the face of all eventualities. It is scarcely necessry to say that to take powers, which may or may not be exercised, to borrow gold, is quite consistent with a resolute determination to avoid in every possible way all increase of India's gold obligations. Without such a determination neither the scheme of currency reform, which the Government of India have adopted, nor any other scheme, would have much chance of success. We notice, by the way, that in his speech to the shareholders of the Bank of Calcutta, the other day, Mr. David Yule accused the Government of India of "unseemly haste" in approaching the Indian gold producers with proposals designed to attract Indian gold direct to the mints. This is a trifle hasty, as we have the best authority for stating that a well-known firm of mining agents in Madras, representing several of the most important of the Indian gold mines, approached the Government of India on the subject in the first instance.—*tineer.*

THE *Daily News*, in commenting on Lady Salisbury's illness, pays this handsome tribute to the Premier:—In an age of gross luxury, of ignoble rivalry, and of vulgar display, the Prime Minister, with all his wealth and power, has lived with dignified simplicity and stainless honour. He has never shown the slightest respect for rank and pomp and outward show, for what Burke, who loved them too much, called the solemn plausibilities of the world. On the other hand, he has never failed to recognise intellectual eminence, in whatever school or party it might appear. When Mr. Gladstone resigned office in 1894, Lord Salisbury described him in a phrase, which the wit of man could not improve, as 'the most brilliant intellect ever devoted to the service of the State since parliamentary government began.' And it is touching to remember that one of the last letters Mr. Gladstone wrote was an inquiry after Lady Salisbury's health. For we may say now without even the semblance of unwarrantable intrusion, that the Prime Minister's wife has been to him a source of continual assistance and sympathy. Her strong and original mind, her keen sense of humour and hatred of sham, were just what he could appreciate, and what could appreciate him. There was probably never a more successful marriage, and now, and after more than forty years, Lady Salisbury's grievous illness finds her husband overwhelmed with anxieties of State. Such a conflict between private sorrow and public duty must appeal to all minds and hearts.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At the close of the ordinary monthly meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, on Wednesday, a special meeting was held to consider the propriety of addressing the Government on the following observations which occur in the despatch of the Government of India, dated 17th June, 1899, on the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—The principal grounds for the introduction of the present Bill, as summarised by him (Sir Alexander Mackenzie), were as follows:—"The growth of party spirit among the elected commissioners, of a class of professional, and in some cases, corrupt politicians."

Babu Kali Nath Mitter said that it had fallen to his lot to submit a resolution for the acceptance of the commissioners; but before submitting the resolution, he would like to say that he had undertaken this task with great hesitation. Hesitation, not because he was not loyal to the elective system, for he had always been loyal to that, but because the resolution he was about to move required great tact in introducing it to the meeting. Before proceeding further, he would read the resolution, which was as follows:—

"That having regard to one of the principal grounds for the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, as summarised by the Government of Bengal, in their letter No. 383 T.M., dated 17th June, 1897, since quoted by the Government of India in their despatch No. 93, dated 17th June, 1899, and lately published for general information, namely: "the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected commissioners of a class of professional, and in some cases, corrupt politicians," the commissioners in meeting respectfully solicit that they be furnished with any information that may be at the disposal of the Government on which such a grave charge has been based. They beg respectfully to point out that a charge so definite as regards the persons against whom it is brought, involves a reflection upon the character of every elected commissioner, and they must express their deep regret that an imputation of the kind should have been made by the Government of the province against a public body, entrusted with such responsible functions as the Corporations, and communicated to the Government of India without any public enquiry and with affording the elected commissioners the opportunity of explanation or defence."

There could be no doubt that the imputation was a very serious and grave one, and, in its present form, it had been published for the first time, so far as he knew. He had looked through the speech made by Sir Alexander Mackenzie on the occasion of opening the drainage works at Entally, but in that speech there was no mention of corrupt politicians. In the speech made by Sir Alexander in London, the speaker had been pleased to say that there was no reason why the commercial community of Calcutta should be in the hands of a lot of Bengali adventurers, who met at the India Club, but even in that speech there was no charge of corruption. He (the speaker) hoped that, in the debate on his resolution, the speakers would not be discourteous to Government, and they should remember that the present head of the Government of this Province was one in whom they had every confidence—(hear, hear)—and one who had a keen sense of justice, so that if they could show that they had been maligned, their case would have the careful consideration of Sir John Woodburn. It seemed to him that the Government of Bengal would never have made such a grave charge unless they had facts on which to base it; and if this was so, the Government of Bengal should place those facts at the disposal of the commissioners. The commissioners should consider the mischief that would be done, if these facts were withheld. In that case the black sheep would remain unknown, and scandal would grow greater and greater, whereas, if a hint were given, the corrupt commissioners would not be re-elected. He had no hesitation in saying that if it were known who the black sheep were, they would be hooted out of the Corporation by the commissioners (applause). It might be urged that Government would decline to give the information asked for, but he hoped that Government would not take up that position, for if the information was private, it should never have been published (hear, hear) It was very strange that the Government of Bengal should have laid such a charge as this without having asked the Municipal Commissioners a single question on the subject. If the Municipal system encouraged black sheep, it should be altered in such a way as to weed out people of that character. But had the Government done anything in that direction? He thought not. Had Government given them a hint there would have been a committee of enquiry, and the result of that enquiry would have been placed before the commissioners. In a matter of such serious importance as this if the commissioners kept quiet it would be said that an enquiry was dreaded: but if the information was asked for and refused the public would form their own opinion as to the flimsy nature of the material on which so grave a charge was based. They should point out in their petition to Government the humiliation they had suffered owing to this charge having been made against them, and if Government replied that the information was private, then it would be understood that the facts on which the Government based their charge could not bear investigation. He only wished to add that the present petition had been signed by forty-five out of a total of fifty elected commissioners, and he had no doubt that if the petition had been shown to the other five they would have signed it also.

The Hon. Mr. Apcar said that Babu Kally Nath Mitter's speech explained the position exactly, and there was no need to enlarge upon it. He would only add that the charge affected all of the commissioners, whether elected or nominated. If there were any corrupt politicians among them the commissioners had to associate with them, because the black sheep were unknown.

The Hon. Mr. Oldham said he rose to try and dissuade the commissioners from adopting the resolution before them, for the resolution would not be productive of any good. A very similar case to this occurred at the Baghalpur elections in 1896. A remonstrance was addressed to Government, and the Government's reply, refusing to concede, was published in the papers. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had already explained that, in regard to his London speech, he was not aware that any reports were present. That speech in fact was not an authentic speech, and they could not go to Government in a matter of this sort If he were asked who had told Government that there were corrupt commissioners in the Municipality, he would say that Babu Nolin Behary Sircar had furnished the information in the two pamphlets he had published on Municipal affairs. When it was practically admitted in this way that the Municipality was corrupt, was it any wonder that the Government of Bengal should have framed the charge they did, and what was the use, under the circumstances, of sending on the petition? He did not think that any large Municipal body, whether in India, Europe or America, could disclaim having some black sheep in its midst.

Dr. Banks did not think it fair to judge Sir Alexander Mackenzie by a few isolated passages that occurred in his speech. Taking the speech as a whole it was plain that Sir Alexander did not object to the elective system, and that he thought highly of some of the present commissioners, and specially mentioned Babus Kally Nath Mitter and Nolin Behary Sircar. He did not think that the petition ought to be forwarded.

The Hon. Babu Surrendro Nath Banerji was surprised that the only persons who had opposed the resolution were two nominated commissioners and Government servants as well. He hoped, however, for the honour of the elected commissioners, the resolution would be passed unanimously.

The chairman put the resolution to the vote and it was carried by a large majority.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE Cretan civil authorities installed in the Italian and French sections of the international zone are already exercising their functions, a Canea telegram of July 17 says, while the work of the criminal Courts has begun. In the English and Russian sections the civil authorities will assume office on the 24th, and the same date will see Courts in operation throughout the island. The law for the organisation of the "gendarmerie" will be published shortly.

THE *Times* correspondent at New York has made a savage hit at Mr. Alger, who has now, happily for his country, retired from official, if not public, life. The correspondent wrote on July 16:—"There were hopes last week that Mr. Alger, under pressure from his friends, was about to resign. They are disappointed. He again announces that he 'will not retire under fire'—a phrase which causes the Press to remind him that he did not while an officer in the army show a similar scruple in the presence of the enemy."

THE gold casket presented to Mr. Henniker Heaton M.P., together with the Freedom of the City of London, has been designed and executed by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Regent Street. It is of solid 18-carat gold, surmounted by the City arms, and oblong in shape. Projections at each end sustain well-modelled figures representing Britannia and Canada. The sides are divided into panels bearing coats of arms, an inscription, and representations of a mail coach, a mail train, an old-type sailing vessel, and a modern steamer, all delicately presented in enamel. Underneath the panel are reproductions in enamel of representative postage stamps of Great Britain, India, Canada, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Barbados. It was, of course, very difficult to harmonise these useful but inartistic parallelograms with the artistic features of the general design, but their presence was indispensable. The ebony pedestal bears a gold ribbon inscribed with the names of the various places which are included in the penny postage system, and the whole work reflects great credit on the manufacturers.

THE MARRIAGE OF WARREN HASTINGS.

At the last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Reverend H. B. Hyde, M.A., read a very interesting paper upon the first marriage of Warren Hastings. The identity of this lady has been, it appears, mistaken by all. Hastings' biographers, from Gleig down to Mr. Alfred Lyall, each and everyone of whom has spoken of the first Mrs. Hastings as the widow of a Captain Dugald Campbell, an officer who had been accidentally shot a few days before the recovery of Calcutta, from the Nawab of Bengal, on the 2nd January, 1757. Mr. Hyde has been able to establish beyond all doubt that his identification is erroneous, and in doing so, he says:—"On turning over, in April last, a miscellaneous bundle of old Calcutta Mayor's Court records (since properly distributed), I found in my hands a paper (endorsed "No. 217, Ecclesiastical Suits") bearing the fine, bold signature of Warren Hastings, to a petition which had been filed by him in the Court on the 9th of June, 1758, respecting the administration of the estate of his wife's late husband. The document is entitled "Petition of Warren Hastings, of Cossimbazaar, Gentleman, in behalf of his wife Mary Hastings, relict to John Buchanan, late of Calcutta," and declares that Captain John Buchanan, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, had died intestate and that the petitioner requested letters of administration to the deceased's estate, because he had married his widow Mary. This petition was accompanied by two other documents, the earlier of which is an inventory, with an account of the proceeds of the property down to 30th March, 1759. This is signed by Mr. J. Z. Holwell, as attorney of Mr. Hastings; the latter is a similar and final account, brought down to January 31st, 1763, and is signed by Mr. Hastings himself. Buchanan, if it established, was one of the victims of the Blackhole. "Holwell's tracts contain," also remarks Mr. Hyde, "many allusions to Buchanan, whose energy and courage during the siege were admirable. He held by the Fort when the commandant and the President deserted it, and he perished in the Black Hole. His wife must have been among the ladies who were sent on board the ships when the assault upon the Fort became imminent; thus she would have escaped to Fulta." It was at Fulta that Hastings must have met and espoused Mrs. Buchanan, and it is not improbable that Admiral Watson's Chaptain, Richard Cobbe, was the officiating Minister. This, however, is not capable of conclusive proof for no records of English marriages in Bengal, between the 20th February 1756 and 1758, the time during which the marriage must have taken place, are extant. Mr. Hyde is, however, to be congratulated upon having been the means of supplying an interesting link in the history of the city in which we live.—*Indian Daily News.*

BROTHERS AT VARIANCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATEL, Second Judge.)

HORMUSJI N. DAVUR VS. ARDESHIR N. DAVUR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, elder brother of the defendant, to recover from him Rs. 450 with interest, being the amount of a promissary note alleged to have been passed by the defendant on 1st February 1897. The defendant admitted the note, but pleaded that the same was passed in the year 1893 for difference payable to plaintiff on some "sutta" transactions and pleaded further that the note was vitiated as there was a material alteration by subsequent insertion of a later date, the defendants' allegations being that the top portion of the note, where the date was originally written, was torn off.

The plaintiff was represented, by Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble, solicitors; and the defendant by Mr. Bomanjee Dinsha Mehta, pleader. At the hearing of the case the plaintiff's son Rawasjee was called to corroborate him that the note was passed on 1st February 1897 and that payment of Rs. 450 was made to defendant in his presence.

His Honour in giving his judgment remarked that the date on the note appeared to be in the handwriting of the plaintiff and the explanation given by him about it was extraordinary and unreliable. Cowasji, the plaintiff's son, had contradicted his father in many important particulars. His Honour held that the note was not passed on the 1st February 1897, and that the plaintiff had refrained from making use of it earlier because of the insolvency of the defendant. The suit was dismissed and Rs. 51 were awarded to the defendant for his legal expenses.

THE DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

ESTERHAZY'S VILLAINOUS MAXIMS.

THE "Figaro" publishes a second instalment of the memorandum written by M. Christian Esterhazy The writer tells of the advice given to him by his cousin, Major Esterhazy, both as regards the obtaining of exemption from military service and on the making of a marriage. In one letter the Major said that when he (M. Christian Esterhazy) went up for his medical examination he might take two or three dozes of strong medicine in order to make himself look unwell. He also remarked that the essential principle of every marriage was that one of the two parties should be deceived, and that one should oneself endeavour to be that other party. The truth had to be distorted and people thereby "taken in." Another rule of guidence given by Major Esterhazy as regards marriage was that in many things one had to allow a certain amount of rope. M. Christian Esterhazy then discribes how his cousion caused him to lose 10,500 francs by making him believe that, with the assistance of his relations, he would find a good investment for him.

DIABOLICAL INGENUITY.

The ingenuity of these obstinate enemies of justice, who seem to gloat over the idea that a French officer may have been a traitor, is (says the "Times" Paris correspondent) astonishing. They have hardened their hearts and intend to fight to the death. An instance of their inventiveness was offered by the "Echo de Paris" this (Sunday) morning. An article by General Fay admits that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, but insists that "it was copied" by him, and concludes that the original bordereau exists, and that General Roget's arguments prove that it could have been drawn up only by a stagiaire of the General Staff. Pay then asks what has become of the original, and insinuates that it was imperiously demanded by the Power to whose Embassy it had been stolen. The diabolical ingenuity of this fresh effort to embroil the situation need not be dwelt upon. I cite it to show how persistently the anti-revisionists stick to their guns.

ESTERHAZY EXPOSES THE GENERALS.

The "Matin" now publishes a statement by Esterhazy to the effect that he wrote the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr. Colonel Schwarzkoppen was then in Berlin. The bordereau was sent to his house, and was stolen during his absence from the concierge's apartment. It consequently never reached the hands of Colonel Schwartzkoppen. The bordereau was concocted to constitute a material proof of Dreyfus's guilt, of which only moral proof existed.

Esterhazy goes on to say that Generals Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse knew of the fabrication of the bordereau. Dreyfus was illegally sentenced, but it would be easy to prove that he was justly sentenced. Esterhazy describes how and why the bordereau story was invented to prove the truth of the theory of a traced copy of the bordereau having been made. Generals de Boisdeffre and Gonse, he continues, knew perfectly well that the bordereau had been written by him, and the former intervened personally in the matter in order to give weight to the story. Esterhazy adds that the General Staff was always opposed to his handwriting being compared by experts with that of the bordereau. He himself laughs at the experts whom he describes as perfect idiots. He concludes as follows:—The day is not far off when, in my turn, I shall appear as accuser, and set forth the history of the bordereau, and all that relates to it. Let me be retried, and let my former chiefs be tried.

THE "New York Journal" discovers that the assembly of the British squadron at St. John's, under the cover of the French Shore difficulty—an assembly unprecedented there since 1812—is really associated with the Alaskan Boundary dispute, and it contrasts this movement with the abstention of the United States from garrisoning Pyramid Harbour. Although the situation is one which admits of alarms such as this being raised, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard," no interest is excited by the "Journal's" ingenuity.

THE New South Wales Parliament was opened on July 18. The Governor, in his speech, referred to the federal referendum by which the Federation Bill was accepted by a majority of nearly 25,000 votes. Seventy-nine constituencies supported the Bill and forty six opposed it. In view of such a clear and emphatic decision, the Ministers saw no reason to delay the consummation of this great movement, and upon the acceptance of the Constitution by the two other colonies, addresses to the Queen would be submitted to Parliament praying that the Federal Constitution be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament upon the receipt of similar addresses from the other two colonies. The protracted negotiations for the laying of the Pacific Cable had been crowned with success, and the liberal conduct of the Imprial Government was highly appreciated. The year's revenue of the colony had far surpassed expectations, and afforded further proof of the resources of the country and of the indomitable spirit of the people. The proposed legislation was principally domestic, and included Bills for the establishment of a State Bank, old-age pensions, the consolidation and amendment of the mining laws, the extension of the railway into the city, and the construction of light lines through fertile areas, the acreage under cultivation having doubled during the past seven years.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COMPANIES.

SIR S. KING, on July 14, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had yet come to any decision as to initiating legislation for enabling Indian companies to open offices for the transfer and registration of shares in this country.—Lord G. Hamilton: I addressed the Government of India on the subject of my hon. friend's question on March 16 last, and I observe from the newspapers received by the last homeward mail that a Bill to enable Indian companies to establish branch registers in this country was introduced by Mr. Dawkins in the Viceregal Legislative Council on June 23.

CEYLON LANDS ORDINANCE.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, on July 17, called attention to the necessity of an independent enquiry into the working of the Ceylon Waste Lands Ordinance, and to the injustice caused by the reliance of the Government on the *ex-parte* statements made by its officials on the subject, and by the action of those officials.—Lord Stanmore believed that the present Governor of Ceylon was animated by the highest motives in framing the Bill which had been introduced, but having said this he felt bound to confess that the ordinance in question was not altogether free from objection. No doubt the ordinance would attain the object which its promoters had in view, but it would at the same time inflict a certain amount of injury upon the natives.—Lord Selborne said the real question at issue was whether the Governor of Ceylon and the Colonial Office could between them exercise a proper control over the officials. He could assure the House that they would do their best. They recognised the necessity of acting with sympathy towards the native proprietors and the village communities, and any criticism that would enable them to carry out the superintendence more carefully would be welcomed by them from whatever quarter it might proceed. As a matter of fact, however, he believed the working of the new ordinance had not been attended with any real hardship or injustice. He entirely denied that injustice had been caused by the action of the officials, and he had to state that Her Majesty's Government decline to grant any enquiry into the working of the ordinance.

RANJITSINHJI AND NOWANAGAR.

Sir S. King had the following question on the notice paper of the House of Commons, on July 17: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether, in September 1878, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, commonly known as Prince Ranjitsinhji, was formally raised by his adoptive father, the late Jam Saheb of Nowanagar, to be the heir and successor of His Highness to the Gadi of Nowanagar, in accordance with Rajput custom, with the sanction and approval of the Indian Government, subject to the condition that nothing should be allowed to disturb his settled status and succession except the birth of a son born to Jam Saheb by one of his Rajput wives, wedded to him by Rajput law, custom, and religion, and entitled to the rank, dignity, and appellation of Rani; whether the Secretary was aware that the late Jam Saheb had thirteen legitimate Rani wives and five Mohammedan concubines, four of whom were sisters, and that none of the Rani wives bore him a son who survived; would the Secretary explain why in 1885, notwithstanding the above arrangement, the Indian Government, without any previous notice to Prince Ranjitsinhji or his natural father, and without public and legal enquiry into the facts, decided to allow the Jam Saheb to set aside Prince Ranjitsinhji as heir to the Gadi in favour of Jasvantsinhji, the son of one of the aforesaid Mohammedan concubines, who was not a Rani, and whose son, even if born to the Jam Saheb, was excluded from the succession by the instrument to which the Government was a party under which Prince Ranjitsinhji's adoption and heirship could only be nullified by the birth of a legitimate son to a Rani; whether, in spite of repeated applications, Prince Ranjitsinhji had not been informed by the Indian Government of the grounds on which the Gadi was taken from him, and had been refused any enquiry into his rights; and, whether the Secretary would order that a Commission of enquiry should issue as to the legal rights of Prince Ranjitsinhji.—The Speaker called on Sir S. King.—Mr. Maclean, rising before the question, asked whether it was in order to suggest that a living native Prince might not be the son of the supposed father, and that his mother was one of four sisters, all concubines of the late Jam Saheb.—The Speaker remarked that the question had not been put.—Sir H. Fowler pointed out that the question set fourth a great many disputed statements and contained serious accusations against the Government of India and the native Prince, accusations which he believed would be found destitute of foundation.—The Speaker: My attention had not been particularly called to the framing of the question, but I will look at it carefully, and if I see anything irregular in it I will take care that it is put down in some amended shape, or not at all.

THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to Sir W. Forster, said: Her Majesty's Government believe that the principles of the Venice (Plague) Convention of 1897 are sufficient to protect any country adopting them from the danger of an invasion of plague. That Convention is based on the principle that a country should place its sanitary organisation in such a condition that it can easily deal with any case of plague that may be imported into, or be detected in, its territory. Her Majesty's Government would be very glad to see the Governments of Persia and Turkey place their sanitary organisation in a condition that would enable them to adopt the Convention, and carry out its provisions, and have, in concert with the other signatory Powers, taken steps to make their views known to the Governments in question.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Mr. Dillon, on July 20, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, he was aware that there were 50,000 British subjects from India in the Colony of Natal who were denied the franchise and had no share in the government of the colony; whether the children of these people were to a large extent excluded from the Government schools; and whether he had taken or proposed to take any steps to insist on the franchise being granted in Natal to these British subjects.—Mr. Chamberlain: By the law of Natal (No. 8 of 1896), natives of countries which have not possessed elective representative institutions founded on the Parliamentary franchise are not entitled to the franchise unless they obtain an order from the Governor in Council exempting them from the operation of the Act, and British Indians are embraced in this category. There is no rule, I understand, excluding Indians from Government schools. The Government supports special schools for Indians in centres where there is any considerable population. The answer to the last question is in the negative, and I may remind the hon. member that I have no power to insist in the case of a self-governing colony.—Mr. Davitt asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether British subjects from India settling in Natal were as such entitled to the franchise and were allowed to exercise it; if he could state approximately the proportion of the 50,000 Indian British subjects in the colony who were thus privileged; whether any provision was made by the laws of the Colony for the education of these subjects in their own language; and if he could state how much of the taxes to which these people contribute was devoted to this purpose.—Mr. Chamberlain: I have already given the answer to the first paragraph in reply to the question put to me by the hon. member for East Mayo. As to the second paragraph, I am not aware of the exact number, but it is small. In answer to the third paragraph I believe not, and I am not aware of any demand for such instruction of Indians, but in the special schools for Indian children, numbering about thirty, which receive grants from the Government, a number of Indian teachers are employed. The Government grant-in-aid of Indian schools for the last financial year was £2,200.

THE DISARMAMENT OF THE PATHANS.

Mr. Helderwick asked the Secretary of State for India when the order for the partial disarmament of the Pathans on the Punjab Frontire came into operation, what was the area to which it applied, and whether any robberies of arms from, and murderous assaults upon, Her Majesty's troops within the area affected had taken place since the order became operative.—Mr. Brodrick, who replied said: On May 6, 1899 the Government of the Punjab with the sanction of the Government of India extended section 15 of the Arms Act XI., 1878, to the Hazara, Peshawar, and Kohat districts. By this extension no person can have in his possess in arms except under a license. The area of the three districts is 8,206 square miles. No information has been received on the subject of the third paragraph.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Davitt, Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of Lord G. Hamilton, said: All the seven members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are British born subjects. Of the Legislative Council, which at present numbers 21 members, seven are natives of India; in the Madras Legislative Council ten out of 23 members are natives of India; in Bombay 12 out of 23; in Bengal ten out of 19; in the North-West Provinces and Oudh Council six out of 15; in the Punjab four out of nine; and in Burma two out of nine. All the members of these Councils are nominated by the Governments; but in every case, except those of Burma and the Punjab a proportion of the seats is filled, as a matter of practice, on the recommendation of certain public bodies. The Secretary of State is not prepared to introduce legislation for the purpose of having all the various Indian councils elected by universal suffrage.

AN old Rossallian writes to inform us that Rossall School, which has just won the Ashburton Shield at Bisley, enjoys the distinction of having been the first of the Public Schools to form a Volunteer corps. It was on February 1, 1860, that the corps was enrolled under the title of the 65th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. The Rossall team came near to winning the shield in 1870 at Wimbledon, being only four points behind Harrow School, which carried off the trophy on that occasion.

A SCIENTIST'S "PROOF" OF IMMORTALITY.

CLAIMS TO HAVE TALKED WITH DEAD FRIENDS.

DR. PAUL GIBIER has made some stir by declaring that he has absolute proof of immortality. In explanation of his views he made the following statement in a recent interview:—

"Do you believe that the soul of the higher self of man survives the dissolution of the body?" he was asked.

"I do not believe, I know that the intellectual principle of man survives the death of the body."

"You have stated that we can have material proof of this; can you tell me in what way it may be had?"

"It can be had in several ways—namely, through hypnotism, hypno-magnetism and psychic experiment and, I need not add, that some of the best known scientists of the age have accepted as proof the evidence deduced from these same sources. One of the simplest yet one of the most powerful proofs that intelligence exists apart from matter may be found in the sort of an experiment where subjects under the influence of an operator become, at certain states, seers, and see objects and persons invisible to those in a normal state—things and persons which sometimes leave an impression upon a photographic plate.

"When in this

THE TRANSVAAL CONCESSION.

A SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

INDIGNATION OF CAPE JOURNALISTS.

MR. KRUGER'S "SEVEN YEARS" SPEECH.

THE ultra-British section of the Press in South Africa has scrawled "incredible" over the *Times* statement of July 19 that the Government is content to accept President Kruger's latest concession as the basis for an amicable settlement, and that therefore, the crisis may be treated as closed. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Farnham, testified that "the pressure that had arisen in South Africa had been considerably relieved.

The Franchise Bill, having passed the Raad with further minor amendments, is, apparently, in the way of quickly taking effect, the law coming into force immediately after publication in the *Gazette*; and the Raad is now in secret Session on the Dynamite Question, with a view to the abolition of the monopoly and a reduction of price.

Reuter's representative at Capetown reports that "the adoption of a seven years franchise by the Volksraad is regarded as a material concession, which ought to pave the way for a future understanding." The *Leader* agent at Capetown states that the *Times* announcement has given "intense relief," and Daizel's reporter at Pretoria says "ditto."

But naturally, as we have indicated, the ultra-British portion of the Press at the Cape are boiling over with indignation at the notion of a compromise, and their favourite alliterative phrase, "Moral Majuba," is once more employed with emphasis.

Here is a passage from a despatch sent by the Capetown correspondent of the *Daily News*: The *Volksstem* says that the judges in this matter sit at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Capetown, and not at Downing-street. If this is true, then Liberals will have the melancholy consolation that the memory of 1881 has been submerged in the bluster and betrayal of 1899. The name of Mr. Chamberlain will stink in the nostrils of one-half of South Africa, as already it stinks in the nostrils of the other half.

Apropos of Mr. Chamberlain: In the Raad Mr. Leonard said he "wanted to vent his feelings"—and he vented them. "He wanted (he said) to speak about Mr. Chamberlain. He wanted to insult the British Colonial Secretary. Why should Mr. Chamberlain say anything he liked and the Volksraad remain silent?"

Promising that the Capetown correspondent of the "Daily News" assures us that there are now no "moderate men" at the Cape, we note the points of the criticism of what we venture to describe as the extreme men: Sir Alfred Milner's proposal, the *Times* correspondent observes, "was already a compromise" and the *Standard* correspondent at Johannesburg advises that "the Uitlanders still insist that a five years' franchise, as demanded by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference, is the irreducible minimum."

Assuming that the *Times* statement correct, the *Daily News* correspondent says: "Sir Alfred Milner's condition that the measure of relief afforded to the Uitlander population should be 'appreciable and immediate' is simply abandoned, with the interests of all those who entered the country during the wave of immigration which culminated in 1895. If the elections were held now, the benefit of the new scheme to the Outlanders would thus clearly be inappreciable; while, if otherwise, the relief would not be immediate. The Uitlanders would be demoralised, part refusing to exchange their allegiance for a sham, and part denouncing the failure of the Imperial Government to obtain the redress of their grievances. Finally intervention at a later stage would be very heavily handicapped, and any unrest, whose disastrous effects, not only in the Transvaal but throughout South Africa, need no dwelling on, would be perpetuated. Outside the Transvaal, the climb-down of the Imperial Government would have practical consequences, which would follow immediately and last for years, its effect upon the manner in which Great Britain is regarded in South Africa would be yet more disastrous."

Doubt is cast upon the genuineness of the concession, it being believed that obnoxious conditions have been retained; emphasis is laid upon the lack of knowledge of the character of the Redistribution Bill; and the *Times* correspondent at Capetown observes that it is strongly felt there that "the franchise should include a vote for the Presidency."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S SPEECH TO THE RAAD.

The following full report of President Kruger's speech in the Volksraad on the 15th has been communicated to Reuter's agent: "In the course of the Franchise debate President Kruger said that in answering the question put to him by the member for Pietretief he would take the opportunity of explaining his plans with regard to the matter. He was the first in 1880 to make the franchise as stringent and narrow as possible, because by so doing he kept in view the independence of the State being afraid that the old population would be swamped. At that time the Republic scarcely counted 10,000 Burghers, and his Honour had to keep others away, no matter how many good ones there might be amongst them, as otherwise they would have outvoted the old Burghers. The 10,000 had now increased to about 30,000. Why then should they remain so strict now? They could now give a little, and even before the present controversy commenced he endeavoured to get through his then fixed plan as set forth at the meetings at Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, and Johannesburg. His Honour had never departed from that plan. He had always considered the independence of the State safeguarded against every alien, and had therefore upon proposed nine years instead of fourteen. Shortly afterwards, and before his plans could be carried through, his attendance at the Bloemfontein Conference became necessary. Sir A. Milner then wanted too great a reduction of the number of years required before the franchise could be obtained, to which he had not been able to agree, because of the danger of being outvoted. With regard to the question asked by the member for Pietretief, he would say as regards that reduction that there was a difference of two years. His Honour was in favour of a term of seven years for the sake of honesty and righteousness. Injustice would depress the country. He had spoken about nine years at the Bloemfontein meeting, so that this would be two years less, but he asked would there still be any danger in that case? No! they had become stronger in number and they should give in proportionately. People of all nationalities and tongues had flocked to the gold fields in the Republic and amongst these were also bad ones. He had been asked whether it would be fair to have those who came into the country before 1890 wait for nine years, whereas the new-comers had only to wait for seven years. He had to reply in the negative. It would be unfair. It should be made seven years for one and all. The law would be a sufficient safeguard, but people had to undergo a probationary period, in which they could be tested so as to see which persons were faithful to the laws, and had shown themselves to be so. If they desired to prove this they would have seven years from the present day to do so, and those faithful to the country would be drawn to it with an honest and just conscience. His idea was to act in a fair manner and he hoped that the Raad would act in the same spirit.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

As regarded the independence of the country, so long as they acted fairly and justly it would not be endangered. The enemy only wished to have a ground for clamouring, but the Republic would lose its independence if they allowed England again to govern their internal affairs. The Republic would show its independence by acting of its own accord in a honest and righteous spirit. Those who were unfaithful and had never yet complied with the law need not be repatriated but the franchise be given to them after seven years if they complied with the fixed demands. If a man had been in the country for two years he could get himself naturalised and obtain the full franchise after five years. Only they who meant well with the Republic would do this. Still, there were many who were not naturalised, and yet had gone on commando and also meant well with the Republic. They would avail themselves of those stipulations, and by so doing would in another two years have the right to vote for the Landdrost, Field Cornets, members of the Second Volksraad, &c. For that reason optional naturalisation was useful and good. Every clause should be taken into consideration in an honest and just manner. The Republic should work out its own affairs itself. Other people had nothing to do with it. This matter should be settled in a manner honest towards every alien. Friendly people who had lived in the country for years had pointed out to his Honour the unfairness of the difference between nine and seven years, so that they should have to wait nine years as against new comers who would only wait seven years. In this he had agreed." The President's speech was received with loud cheers.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS BY THE BOERS.

EXCITEMENT OF THE OUTLANDERS.

The Transvaal Volksraad on (Tuesday July 18) resumed the debate on the Franchise Bill. On the article which provides for the granting of the franchise to aliens after nine years' residence being reached, President Kruger made a statement, in course of which he recommended an alteration of the term from nine to seven years. He said if Sir Alfred Milner's Bloemfontein proposal had been accepted, the old Burghers would have been outvoted; but the alteration from nine to seven years was only a slight difference, and he supported it on the grounds of honesty and righteousness. General Joubert also supported the seven years' residence qualification instead of the nine years. The seven years proposal was carried with only four dissentients.

It was stated in Pretoria on Wednesday that an agreement has been come to between the Transvaal Government and the Dynamite Company whereby the dynamite monopoly will be cancelled.

THE OUTLANDERS DISSATISFIED.

The people of Johannesburg and the Uitlander residents in particular have been thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that news has been received to the effect that the Imperial Government is favourable to the seven years' franchise proposal. A Cape Town message says:—Consternation is general there at the telegraphed reports that Mr. Chamberlain regards the net result of the negotiations with the Transvaal as fully achieving the object he had in view. It is true that the Raad is inclined to grant a seven years' franchise, but the most nugatory articles remain. There is no present guarantee that the franchise will be worth anything, unless it is made certain that there will be a fair measure of redistribution without the creation of countervailing Boer seats.

NATAL SUPPORTS GREAT BRITAIN.

The Natal Legislative Assembly on Wednesday July 19 passed Mr. Bayne's resolution approving of the policy of the Imperial Government. Mr. Baynes, on rising to move his resolution was cheered by the public as well as by the members. The Premier said that though suffering from indisposition he had determined to attend the sitting in order to give, as head of the Government, his unqualified support to the resolution. The two Duch members also supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously with acclamation.

OFFERS OF TROOPS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has wired to the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that, in the event of war with the Boers, the Federated Malay States will be prepared to send a force of three hundred men of the States Guides for service in South Africa. The Lagos Legislative Council unanimously passed a resolution to offer the services of three hundred Haussas to the Imperial Government for service in South Africa.

The Press Association is informed that as result of the circular sent to members of the London Scottish Volunteer Corps many more names than the required for one company to serve in case of necessity in South Africa have been sent in.

BOER TYRANNY.

A Scotsman in Johannesburg, writing to a friend in Edinburgh, says:—The Government tries to coerce by a system of terrorism, into a passive obidience to their tyranny, the subjects of the noblest empire in the world. We have a fort here frowning over the town with the guns in its embrasures pointing down the principal streets, secret service spies who haunt cafes, restaurants, and places of public entertainment, stringent press laws, and many other forms of obnoxious government too numerous to mention, and this from a State that has to thank Her Majesty's Government for the freedom it enjoys to-day and denies to others; who supply it with almost the whole of its revenue, who raised it by their energy and industry from a state of bankruptcy to a state of prosperity it had never before known, but which, owing to flagrant maladministration, it has lost. Let us hope that by next mail I may be able to give a more hopeful view of a peaceful settlement. I beg of you all not to feel anxious on my account, as I have every hopes for a peaceful settlement.

Be sure and answer this letter by return post, as owing to the system of press censorship it may not reach you, and I am therefore anxious to have a reply.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

FROM A PERSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

WITH regard to Russia's relations with Persia, the "Viedomost" has published an interesting article received from Teheran.

"The one topic of the day here is, What is the position of affairs with regard to conceding the port of Bunder Abbas, or Gombroon, to Russia, and also with regard to the extension for another five years of the railway concessions, which the Shah granted to Russia ten years ago? It is a well-known fact that about ten years ago the British Minister to Persia, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, managed to distract for the moment the attention of Russia's representative, Prince Dolgorouki, and to obtain for Englishmen the right of navigating the river Karun, which flows north-wards of the Persian Gulf. As accompensation for this privilege, Russia demanded a written promise that during the next five years railway consessions should be granted exclusively to Russia. This concession was in due time prolonged for a further period of five years, and this second period draws to a close during the present year. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that Russian diplomacy is again seeking to obtain a further concession of time, especially in view of the fact that certain Russian railway contractors are now thinking seriously of constructing a line of railway from Resht on the south-western shores of the Caspian Sea, to Teheran. Such a line could eventually be extended as far as the frontiers of Baluchistan or to Bushire, and in that case the Caspian Sea will be brought into communication with the Persian Gulf. The land journey between Resht and Bushire would be about 630 miles.

"At the same time, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that Russia wishes to acquire the part of Bunder Abbas, and therby have a 'Window on the Indian Ocean.' However, the Persian Ministry of Foreign Affairs persists in denying that Russia has yet made such a demand, and I was unable to learn anything definite on this point at the Russian Legation. It may, therefore, be concluded, that the reports which have appeared in foreign newspapers to the effect that Persia has already ceded Bunder Abbas to Russia are premature. Nevertheless, when we reflect that GreacBritain is showing great uneasiness, and according toinformation received privately fromBushire, is making great preparations for occupying certain islands in the vicinity of Bunder Abbas, and when we learn from another quarter that German steamers have also appeared in the Persian Gulf for the first time, then we are driven to conclude that there is 'no smoke without a fire.'

"If, however, the Russian Government requests Persia to cede Bunder Abbas for the purpose of its being converted into a Russian port, then it goes without saying, that Great Britain will make every effort to parry such a blow.

"It is also rumoured here that, acting under the influence of Germany, the Persian Government is inclined to refuse Russia the sought-for extension of the railway concessions. But in view of the friendly attitude displayed by the present Shah towards Russia, I do not believe that the Persian Government has any intention of refusing this request on the part of Russia."

EXCITING INCIDENT ON A CLAN BOAT.

A PLUCKY CHIEF OFFICER.

THE s. s. Clan Cummin, which arrived in Colombo on July 31, brings news of an exciting incident which happened on board about ten days ago, whilst the vessel was off Socotra. During the height of the monsoon the sailors were endeavouring to catch some flying-fish, shoals of which were flying on to the deck. The captain called the men up, but later one of the sailors, a lascar, returned to the turret deck, and the sea being high was washed overboard. The heavy sea would not permit of the lowering of a boat, and steps were taken to bring the steamer back to the spot where the man fell overboard. By the time this was done, however, no trace of the unfortunate sailor could be found. The captain then ordered full steam ahead, but just as the vessel was starting off cries were heard. The ship was again stopped, and, though the light was failing, and the sea exceedingly heavy, Mr. Taylor, the chief officer, pluckily made an attempt to save the drowning man. Tieing a rope around his waist, Mr. Taylor jumped overboard, thinking that the lascar might possibly have got hold of one of the life-buoys thrown overboard to him. With the rising and falling of the vessel, however, the chief officer was sucked underneath the counter of the ship, the rope slipped from him, and his clothing also impeded him. Promptly the crew lowered a buoy, and by this means the plucky officer was got on board again After searching a little longer the lascar was picked up, after having been in the water two-and-a-half hours. The captain of the Clan Cummin, who has been at sea some thirty years, says he has never seen such an exhibition of pluck and endurance before.

THE American Navy, as our readers are aware, is at present seriously affected by the *cacoethes scribendi*. The seamen, and the soldiers also, who have made history, have rushed into print to describe it. The thing has never happened before, and it is not to be denied, notwithstanding some disadvantages, that we owe many vivid word pictures to the writings of the captains and others which the historians of the future will value very highly. One name is absent from the list of eager writers, that of Admiral Schley, who having been severely criticised for his management at Santiago, has wrapped himself in his mantle and declines to enter the journalistic arena. He has confided his sentiments, however, very emphatically to an interviewer:—"*No*, I have not written anything, and have declined all requests for contributions of a literary kind. I do not believe that those who make history or assist in making history should write it. Their field of vision is necessarily limited, and they view it quite differently from the one who might obliquely see the entire situation. Then, again, there are personal interests that should be eliminated, and the simple facts should be handed down to subsequent generations. It is facts that the people want, and when the facts are in their possession they do not have to go to a normal school to deduct conclusion." It will be curious to see whether Admiral Dewey will devote some of his well-earned leisure to the description of his achievements and experiences. He is certainly a modest man, and will not easily be tempted. The gallant officer landed at Singapore on Monday and was received with military honours. He feels sure his health will be quite restored when he returns home.

A NEGRO TORTURED AND BURNED.

TERRIBLE LYNCHING SCENES IN AMERICA.

THE Afro-Americans of Chicago, headed by Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, sent a detective to Georgia to investigate the recent horrible lynchings in that State. At a public meeting in Chicago the detective made his report.

I found no difficulty, he says, in securing interviews from white people. There was no disposition on their part to conceal any part they took in the lynchings. They discussed the details of the burning of Sam Hose with the freedom which one would talk about an afternoon's divertisement in which he had very pleasandly participated.

Who was Sam Hose? His true name was Samuel Wilkes. He was born in Macon, Ga., where he lived until his father died. The family, then consisting of his mother, brother, and sister, moved to Marchall, where they all worked and made the reputation of hard-working, honest people.

Sam left and went to Atlanta to better his condition. He secured work near Palmetto from a man named Alfred Cranford, and worked for him about two years, up to the time of the tragedy. I will not call it a murder, for Samuel Wilkes killed Alfred Cranford in self-defence. The story you have read about a negro stealing into the house and murdering the unfortunate man at his supper, has no foundation in fact.

After the capture Wilkes told his story. He said that his trouble began with Mr. Cranford a week before. He said that he had word that his mother was much worse at home, and that he wanted to go home to visit his mother. He told Mr. Cranford, and asked for some money. Cranford refused to pay Wilkes, and that provoked hard words. Cranford was known to be a man of quick temper, but nothing more occurred that day. The next day Cranford borrowed a revolver, and said that if Sam started any more trouble he would kill him.

Sam, continuing his story, said that on the day Cranford was killed he (Sam) was out in the yard cutting up wood; that Cranford came out into the yard, and that he and Cranford began talking about the subject of their former trouble; that Cranford became enraged, and drew his gun to shoot, and then Sam threw the axe at Cranford and ran. He knew the axe struck Cranford, but did not know Cranford had been killed by the blow for several days.

I did not see Mrs. Cranford. She was still suffering from the awful shock. As soon as her husband was killed she ran to the home of his father and told him that Sam had killed her husband. She did not then say that Sam had assaulted her. She was completely overcome and was soon unconscious, and remained so for the most part of the next two days. So that at the time when the story was started that Sam had added the crime of outrage to murder. Mrs. Cranford, the only one who could have told about it, was lying either unconscious or delirious at the home of her father-in-law, G. E. Cranford.

The burning of Wilkes was fully premeditated. It was no sudden outburst of a furious, maddened mob. It was known long before Wilkes was cought that he would be burned.

The Governor of the State acquiesced in the burning by refusing to prevent it. Sam Wilkes was captured at nine o'clock Saturday night. He was in Griffin by nine o'clock Sunday morning. It was at first proposed to burn him in Griffin, but the programme was changed, and it was decided to take him to Newman to burn him.

Meanwhile the news of the capture of Wilkes was known all over Georgia. It was known in Atlanta in the early morning that the prisoner would not be brought to Atlanta, but that he would be taken to Newman and burned. As soon as this was settled, a special train was engaged as an excursion train to take people to the burning. It was soon filled by the criers, who cried out "Special train for Newman!" "All aboard for the burning!" After this special moved out, another was made up to accommodate the late comers and those who had been at church. In this way more than two thousand citizens of Atlanta were taken to the burning, while the Governor, with all the powers of the State at his command, allowed all preparation for the burning to be made during ten hours of daylight, and did not turn his hand to prevent it.

I do not need to give the details of the burning. I mention only one fact, and that is the disappointment which the crowd felt when it could not make Wilkes beg for mercy. During all the time of his torture he never uttered one cry. They cut off both ears, skinned his face, cut off his fingers, gashed his legs, cut open his stomach and pulled out his entrails, then when his contortions broke the iron chain, they pushed his burning body back into the fire. But through it all Wilkes never uttered a cry or beg for mercy. Only once in a particularly fiendish torture did he speak, then he simply groaned. "Oh, Lord Jesus."

A FATAL FROLIC.

LORD HUNTLY'S NEPHEW KILLED.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred in Aberdeen in the early hours of Friday morning (July 14), and resulted on Sunday in the death of Mr. Charles Henry Granville Gordon, second lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Militia), eldest son of Lord Granville Gordon and nephew of the Marquis of Huntly. The inspection of the battalion took place on Thursday and Friday of last week. After the mess dinner on Thursdy night Mr. C. H. Granville Gordon, accompanied by three brothers officers, proceeded to the rooms of Mr. Francis Lewiet Rawson Gordon, also a sub-lieutenant in the militia and a cousin of the deceased. The intention of the young men was to enter Albert Place, the King's Street, where Mr. Francis Gordon resided, and enjoy themselves at his expence following out a time-honoured custom at the Militia Barracks. They reached the house shortly before midnight, but evidently expecting the intrusion of his fellow-officers, Mr. Francis Gordon had securely barred the door of his room and retired for the night. Finding it impossible to enter in the ordinary way, Mr. Gordon raised himself to the roof of the rear of the cottage, and began, by means of the waterspout too launch her hand over hand towards the window of his cousin's apartment on the upper floor. The distance from the point at which he had gained the roof to the window was about 20 feet. In a bantering spirit and encouraged by his companions, Mr. Gordon managed to reach within three feet of the window swinging from hand to hand along the waterspout. At this time another officer, who had followed Mr. Gordon's example in clambering to the roof sought to emulate his friend in passing along the waterspout. But just as he had started on his journey part of the spout gave way. Fortunately he was above the outbuildings at the time, and the fall from the ledge to the roof of the scullery was only a matter or two or three feet. The incident, however, was enough to indicate to the others that not more than one could pass along the waterspout at the same time, and accordingly they awaited in the garden below until Mr. Granville Gordon should reach his cousin's window. While Mr. Granville Gordon was clinging to the spout with both hands and gradually lessening the distance to the window, the spout beneath his left hand gave way, and a section of the pipe about two feet in length fell on the concrete paving below. Mr. Granville Gordon, still clinging with his right hand to that part of the spout which remained intact, endeavoured to gain a firmer grip. But the strain of holding on by one hand swung him round, and, before his companions realised what had happened, he lost his grip and fell to the ground. He sustained a rupture of the stomach, and Professor Ogston on Friday operated on him. But he suffered a relapse on Saturday night, and died early on Sunday morning.

THE report of the operations of the Royal Mint, and its branches in Australia, during the year 1898, has just been presented to Parliament:—It shows that the number of pieces struck in the Operative Department last year on account of Imperial and colonial coinage amounted to 98,099,217, exceeding the largest number struck in any preceding calendar year by 2,261,492 pieces. The sterling issue in 1898 was considerably above that of the previous year in value, although about 400,000*l.* less than the average of the preceding ten years, owing to the large re-coinages which have recently taken place in gold, the silver and bronze issues being also above the average. The demand for colonial subsidiary coin was again very large, having risen from 35,154,000 pieces in 1897 to 39,896,607 pieces last year. The amount of gold imported into the Mint by the Bank of England was, as in the preceding year, very small, and consisted of light coin only. The weight of this importation amounted to 520,983 oz., and the value to 2,023,577*l.*, the nominal value being 2,050,691*l.* The gold coin issued in sovereigns and half-sovereigns reached a total of 5,780,446*l.*, this coin being produced in the proportion of about one-fifth from bullion and four-fifths from light gold coin. In addition to this issue, the amount of new gold coin received at the Bank of England from Australia was 1,778,500*l.*, forming altogether a total of 7,558,946*l.* Particulars are furnished of the withdrawals and issues of gold coin under the Coinage Act of 1891. From these it appears that up to the close of the year 1898, 35,700,000*l.* had been withdrawn from circulation, irrespective of light gold coin received as bullion. On the other hand, 27,766,610*l.* in new sovereigns and 17,063,618*l.* in new half-sovereigns had been issued in rather less than seven years, showing an excess of issue over withdrawal of 5,921,610*l.* in sovereigns, and 3,208,618*l.* in half-sovereigns, or an excess in the latter denomination of 64,417,236 pieces. It is furthermore noted that the average value of the deficiency per piece continues to decrease.

MR. RHODES' GREAT SCHEMES.

THE great meeting orgaoised to welcome Mr. Rhodes on his return from England was held at Cape Town on Tuesday (July 19) in the Drill Hall, which was crowded by an audience of about 4,000 persons. When Mr. Rhodes made his appearance on the platform he was received by the whole audience upstanding, while the band played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and "Rule Britannia." The music was followed by prolonged cheering, hats and banners being waved aloft.

Mr. Rhodes, on rising to reply, was received with an enthusiastic ovation, the audience singing. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He said this reception was due to a work and to an idea, not to himself as a man. The original thought of penetrating the African continent was regarded as madness, but it had now passed from mere imaginatian to a practical completion. It was only a question of time, which enable them to conquer most things. Referring next to the financial question he said that while politicians had stood timidly aloof, his own people had advanced four millions for the railway, which would henceforth be unhampered by want of money. The German Emperor had met him in the fairest way. His Majesty was a big man, and through his Ministers he had given him every assistance so that there would be no difficulty in regard to carrying the railway through German territory. Touching next upon his meetings with Lord Kitchener at London and Oxford, Mr. Rhodes stated that before long Lord Kitchener would proceed from Khartoum to Uganda. With regard to the opposition he had met with on the part of persons of complete rectitude, he remarked that Oxford almost rejoiced at having done wrong, if he might judge from the manifestation of affection he had received from his old people, who had forgiven faults for the sake of his great purpose. The days of Little Englandism were past, and Liberals and Conservatives were now vieing with each other as great Imperialists. They could not now stop anywhere. Alluding to the development of the Cape through the opening up of the North, Mr. Rhodes said political difficulties would speedily vanish, because Great Britain was determined that nebulous ideas of republics were over, and would relinquish no territory. He would abstain from touching upon politics on the present occasion; but he believed Englishmen and Dutchmen would soon unite upon the one proposition—that south Africa was not big enough for them. He regarded his own public life as just beginning. Cape Town's prosperity was due to the Northern development, which was only commencing. They must first work for the railway and telegraph to Egypt, then for the unity of the country. The completion of the former scheme was practically assured. Mr Rhodes added that he had received a hundred telegrams of welcome from Dutchmen at Pearl. He believed the union of forces could be secured by the adoption of equal rights for every civilised man south of the Zambesi. He desired to attract young Englishmen and Dutchmen to the new country in the North, and they would then share his objects and intentions. Rhodesia was already a success.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE SOUDAN.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

LORD KITCHENER of Khartoum was the principal guest at a banquet given on Tuesday (July 18) by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers in the Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge. Responding to the toast of his health, he said:—I am sure you must be all interested in the progress the Soudan is making, and I can only say that it is progressing quite as fast as anybody expected that it would—(cheers)—in a country which had been entirely ruined, in which the ground had gone almost entirely out of cultivation, and in which the people had been so greatly misgoverned. It is the utmost satisfaction to feel that they are now progressing in a manner which is really far more satisfactory than we could have anticipated. I think we can see some thing of the results when they are progressing by the fact that they have already paid, or are paying, over five times as many taxes as I expected they would. (Hear, hear.) I always felt sure that in the Soudan the great thing that was necessary was improved communication and the opening up of the country. In Gordon's time it took twenty-five days to go from Cairo to Khartoum. Now you can go quite easily in five days.—(Cheers)—and I hope when the Soudan railway is opened it will be even less. (Cheers.) By means of the railway to Khartoum we have attached the trade of Central Africa. But not only that we have given public security to those vast provinces over which the British flag now flies. In old days it was an enormous difficulty to move the troops or supplies to Khartoum. Now, in a very few hours a train takes one hundred tons there with the greatest ease, and I am sure it is by the security thus afforded to the country that the development of the Soudan will be attained in the legitimate trade that we shall see prosper there. (Cheers.) Since I had the pleasure of being entertained by this Company last October or November we have been working very hard in extending the telegraphs in the Soudan. We have now running a line for 450 miles up the Blue Nile to the frontiers of Abyssinia, and we have got up the White Nile to Fashoda; and a line from Suakin to Kassala, which will join at Khartoum. We have laid two cables across the Blue Nile, which will complete our circuit, and I am sure that by means of telegraph communication we shall greatly increase the value of the country. (Cheers.) I have also, since I was entertained by the Honourable Company, had to nominate the police, the Under Governors, and those officers who are ruling the different districts in the Soudan. I am sure that, like other British officers, they are gaining the confidence of the people, and gradually weaning them from barbarism to civilisation (Cheers.)

HOW THE CZAREVITCH DIED.

THE following details concerning the death of the Czarevitch have been published by the "Official Messenger":—

"At nine in the morning of the 10th July the Czarevitch went for a ride on a benzine motor velocipede. Starting from Abbas-Tuman, his Imperial Highness went very fast for two versts, and then turned back. A peasant woman who was passing that way noticed that as the Prince turned the machine round, he slackened his pace and was spitting blood. He then stopped the velocipede altogether and alighted from it, swaying as he did so. The woman ran forward and supported the Czarevitch, asking him. "What is the matter?" His Imperial Highness replied, "Nothing." When the woman offered him some water the Prince made an affirmative gesture, and she bathed his temples and mouth.

"Death then supervened peacefully and without pain. The remains were brought to the Palace, and the place where the death occurred was railed round."

IN the important question of seaboard town defence Commander W. L. Down, R.N., has already shown an intelligent interest. Writing to a contemporary, he expresses the opinion that the £1,000,000 sterling recently voted for the protection of harbours in the kingdom deserves the warm appreciation of the Navy. The new programme of the War Office he considers is designed to free the fleet from the defensive duties that might otherwise fall to its share. Cruisers of the enemy, as Commander Down justly observes, cannot be blockaded with absolute certainty. Liable to escape from their ports, it is always possible that they may inflict damage upon such seaboard towns as may be deficient in artillery. The great mercantile ports of the east coast of England are, he thinks, especially exposed to this form of attack. The case of Dundee has already been shown to be perilous, and other important coast towns are equally defenceless against sudden raids, The protection of such harbours as Dundee against cruiser raids will also be of advantage to merchant ships under our flag, and hence to the fleet, which will be partially relieved from the strain of safe-guarding sea-borne commerce in home waters and freed from the essentially non-naval function of protecting territory. As an enthusiast on this subject of coast town defence Commander Down is, perhaps, too ready to assume that the money is going to be spent as he would desire. We hope, however, that his optimism is justified. Commander Down will do good service if he succeeds in rousing the apprehensions of the ratepayers in coast towns. The manufacturing ports cannot afford to ignore his timely warnings. The trouble is that landsmen are apt to confuse harbour defence with coast defence, the latter being one of the functions of an offensive Navy, while the former is not. And Governments in the past have shared the error.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A WHALE HUNT in Shetland on the 15th resulted in the capture of 71 whales.

Cricket.—The sensation of last week's cricket was the complete collapse of Essex in their match with Surrey. The Eton and Harrow match resulted on the 15th in a draw. The Australians beat Gloucestershire by six wickets. Yorkshire gained an easy victory over Warwickshire, and Lancashire beat Derbyshire by 269 runs. Notts and Sussex drew. The Australians managed to avoid defeat on Wednesday in the fourth test match, at Manchester. Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and three runs. The match Gloucestershire and Kent was drawn. M.C.C. and Ground defeated Worcestershire by 332 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and and York are hearing arguments as to the legality of reserving the Sacrament for the use of sick persons. On the 18th the Archbishops heard evidence in favour of reservation, and the case against reservation on behalf of the Bishops of St. Albans and Peterborough was afterwards presented by counsel.—The Bishop of Bristol complained at a meeting last week of the bitter feeling in the diocese on the Ritualist question.—The Wesleyan Conference on the 18th elected the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, president for the year. Mr. Macdonald in his address, spoke hopefully of the relations between the Church of England and Nonconformists.

Education.—Lord Kelvin has resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University, which he has occupied for the past 53 years.—The London School Board has declined a proposal of the Religious Education Union that certain children should receive during school hours outside the schools religious teaching according to the Church of England.

Lady Salisbury had a slight paralytic seizure last week, but is making good progress.

Law.—Mr. Justice North has heard a motion by the proprietors of *The Times* to restrain the publication of a book containing addresses by Lord Rosebery, five of which were taken from *The Times*.—The petition of a doctor's wife for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground that her husband was married previously by Scottish law has been dismissed. Some interesting evidence was given as to the law of Scotland on the subject of marriage.—Mr. Justice Byrne has given leave for the sale by Sir Robert Peel of a quantity of silver and of two paintings by Vandyck.—A rule has been granted to compel the Leicester guardians to appoint a vaccination officer.—The Home Secretary having declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon the young woman Mary Ansell for murdering her sister by sending her poisoned cake by post, the execution was carried out on the 19th.

London.—The County Council's new asylum at Bexley-heath, originally estimated to cost £350,000, will actually cost £420,000.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board have decided to open their new Grove Hospital for infectious cases as soon as possible. There has been an increase of 305 fever cases in the board's hospitals during the past fortnight.

Lord Kitchener, speaking in London on the 18th, referred to the rapid progress of the Sudan.

Marriages.—The Earl of Shaftesbury to Lady Constance Grosvenor. Mr. A. M. Knowles to Lady, Laura Margaret Waldegrave, the Rev. P. Clement-Smith to Miss A. M. Dunster, Colonel Stewart-Mackenzie to Miss Steinkopff.

Music and Drama.—At Covent Garden last week Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera *Messaline* was given for the first time in this country.—M. Jules Claratie director of the Theatre Frangais, gave an address last week at the Lyceum Theatre on Shakespeare and Moliere. Sir Henry Irving and Sir Charles Dilke took part in the proceedings.

Naval and Military.—At the Bisley Meeting the Kolapore Cup was won by the English team, the Canadians coming next. The Regulars won the United Service Challenge Cup. England won the Elcho Shield, Scotland coming second, and Ireland last. The bronze medal in the first stage of the Queen's Prize was won by Corporal Felmingham, Norfolk Regiment.—In the Naval Manœuvres the "A" Fleet left Portland on the 17th for Belfast, and the "B" Fleet left Torbay for Milford Haven.—The Mark IV. ammunition which proved defective at Bisley has been carefully examined by an official committee at Woolwich. The results obtained were quite satisfactory, but it is proposed to alter slightly the make of the cartridges. The Institution of Naval Architects is meeting at Newcastle.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 13th extended the scope of the Seats for Shop Assistants Bill to Scotland. On the 17th the Ceylon Land Ordinance and the closing of rifle ranges gave rise to some discussion. On the 18th a resolution was carried by 39 to 34 demanding immediate consideration for the Irish landowners, claim for compensation for recent legislation.—The sitting of the House of Commons which began on the 13th ended only at 4 a.m. on the 14th, when the Tithe Rent-Charge Bill passed through Committee. On the 14th the Scotch Estimates were further considered. Mr. Balfour announced on the 17th that the Money-Lending Bill, the Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill, the Irish Tithe Rent-Charge Bill, the Companies Bill, the Undersized Fish Bill, the Metropolitan Streets Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Trout Fishing Annual Close Time (Scotland) Bill, the Licensing Exemption (Houses of Parliament) bill, the Universities (Scotland) Bill and the Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill would be dropped for this session. A motion for the rejection of the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was defeated. The Bill was further considered on the 19th and 19th. On the latter day the Niger Company Bill was read a second time, after speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Princess Henry of Battenberg at Kensalrise last week laid the foundation-stone of a church in memory of Dean Vaughan.

The Commission on Accidents to Railway Servants heard evidence last week from several railway men, who desired to see automatic couplings introduced. The shunting pole, they said, was an improvement upon previous methods, but it was the cause of a good many small accidents. On Tuesday the Commission heard witnesses put forward by the companies. A member of a committee sent to America to study automatic couplings said that the invention was not suitable for this country. It was the cause of a good many accidents to men and of a very large number to rolling stock.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duke of Devonshire at Eastbourne on the 15th. On the 17th the Prince opened the Sussex Agricultural Show.

The Queen presented a State Colour to the Scots Guards on Saturday at Windsor Castle, and on the 19th went to Bagshot Park to attend a garden bazaar.

The Vaccination Order of October last was discussed on the 17th by a conference of Poor Law delegates. It was contended that guardians are placed in an anomalous position by their inability to control prosecutions, these being decided upon by the vaccination officers.

The Skilled Labour Market was in a good condition during June. The percentage of unemployed was lower than in any year since 1890. The number of fresh disputes was 59, involving some 14,000 persons.

Turf.—The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park was won last week by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, the Duke's fourth victory in this race.—The Jockey Club have temporarily suspended the American jockey Sloan and two others.

Yachting.—The Shamrock had a speed trial with the Britannia on the 18th and beat her easily.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Africa, South.—The news from the Transvaal, is more encouraging. The Volksraad adopted on the 18th, with Mr. Kruger's approval, a seven years' prospective and retrospective franchise for Uitlanders instead of the nine years' period proposed in the new scheme. On the 19th the Volksraad passed the remaining clauses of the Law. A Greenbook has been issued at Pretoria containing correspondence relating to the annexation by Great Britain of Zambaansland between Swaziland and the sea. *The Times* published on the 18th the full minutes of the conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfoetnin translated from another Transvaal Green-book.—Mr. Rhodes had an enthusiastic reception at Cape Town on the 18th.

Africa, West.—Another punitive expedition despatched by the Royal Niger Company against a marauding chief has been successful.

Australia.—The formation is proposed of a comb

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

PANIC IN THE CITY.

A Rome correspondent wrote on Wednesday (July 19):—No one who has not experienced the feelings caused by an earthquake can realise the terror which a visitation of the kind inspires. The whole population of the city of Rome seemed crazy with fear to-day, when they suddenly became aware that a severe shock was in progress. The people rushed into the streets screaming and gesticulating, and in a word surrendered themselves completely to the influences of panic. And sooth to say, they had good reason for alarm, as the memory of even the oldest inhabitant of Rome does not recall an earthquake so serious as was the one of to-day. The visitation was sufficiently violent to upset water from cisterns at the tops of houses to ring bells, to break a number of telegraph and telephone wires, and to overturn and smash china and glass ware. On the top floors especially was the undulating motion so noticeable as to give the impression of being on the deck of a steamer.

It was 2·20 p.m., when the shock in its most intense stage began. It lasted almost eight seconds, but the tellivue agitation, although imperceptible except to the seismological instruments, lasted about three quarters of an hour in all.

People, fearing a repetition of the shocks, gathered in crowds in all the squares and wider thoroughfares. The scenes at the jails were frightful. The prisoners clamoured to be set free, and not to be allowed to perish under the roofs, which they were afraid would fall in, and they were on the point of breaking out into open mutiny when reinforcements of troops and gendarmes arrived, and, by their presence, aided the warders to re-establish order.

It now appears that the damage caused by the earthquake was not so serious as was supposed at the outset. A few persons who are suffering from slight injuries have been conveyed to hospital. Certain of the churches and other buildings, including the Palazzo Sciarra, have developed cracks in their walls, and are now being visited by engineers, the inmates of the houses having been ordered to quit them in order to prevent occurrence of possible disaster. In any case, a large portion of the population will not re-enter their abodes to-night, as they fear a recurrence of the shocks.

At the railway stations a somewhat comical scene was witnessed. As soon as the porters felt the shock they bolted out of the place, and the police seeing them running and thinking that they were thieves who were trying to escape ran after them.

At Tivoli Frascati, Albano Merino, and Roccadipapa, and in all the suburbs of Rome the earthquake was felt more severely than in the city itself, but although many houses have sustained a great deal of damage no fatalities are reported.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

In presence of about 30,000 spectators, the fourth test match between England and Australia commenced at Manchester on Monday (July 17). Of the three previous test matches, the Colonials came off victorious in one, and the other two were drawn. The weather on Monday was fine, and MacLaren, the English captain, winning the toss, sent in his men to bat. A far from satisfactory start was made, as both the opening batsmen, Quaife and Fry, were out with only 18 runs scored, while the next couple, Ranjitsinhji and MacLaren, were dismissed before the total had reached half a hundred. A much better complexion, however, was put on the innings when Jackson and Hayward were together, before the former was caught he had made 44, while the aggregate had been raised to 122. Hayward continued to play in magnificent form receiving splendid assistance from Lilley and Young, and when he was got rid of his individual total was 130. The innings closed for the excellent aggregate of 372. The Australians had only seven minutes batting, and during that time lost Laver's wicket for 1 run, that being the score when stumps were drawn for the day.

On Tuesday half the Australians were out for 35; but, unlike the home team, the remaining half of the Australian players, with two exceptions, failed to do anything brilliant, and the inning closed for 196. Noble was chief scorer with 60 (not out), and Trumble contributed 44. Being 176 in arrears, the Australians had to follow on. They made a much better start than they did in their first innings, and when play ceased for the day had only lost two wickets for 142, Noble being not out with 59 to his credit.

On Wednesday the Australians, who still required 34 to equal England's first innings total, passed their opponents' score without further loss, and, playing carefully, reached 346 for seven wickets, when they closed their innings. England were left with about seventy minutes in which to make 171 runs to win, but they failed to accomplish this, three men being out for 94 when time was called and the match drawn.

LABOUR WAR IN THE STATES.

The first serious labour wars that have disturbed the United States for several years now threaten to break out in various parts of the country.

The most serious immediate menace arises from the refusal of the managements of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the New York, Newhaven, and Hartford Railroad to readjust the wages and hours of their telegraph staffs. The outcome of this difficulty seems likely to result in both systems being "tied up," with a loss of occupation to fifteen thousand workres of every class and the practical cutting off of the New England States from railway connection with the rest of the Union and with Canada. The Boston Company's men have already voted in favour of a general strike. The workers of the Newhaven system have referred their grievances to the Federated Railway Brotherhoods, which body will probably sanction and support a strike in their case also.

Agitators are busily fanning discontent in several other systems, seeking to induce their workers to join in a general strike with the Boston and Newhaven men.

The whole movement is timed with a view to inflicting the greatest possible loss on the companies, as it will cripple the Sunday traffic to the sea coast which at this season of the year is enormous.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS.

New York, July 20.—Serious rioting occurred here last night, scores of people were severely injured. Crowds of men, women, and children stoned every car in Second Avenue, and all kinds of missiles were thrown from the house tops and windows. The rioters barricaded the streets and spiked the cable slots. There were many hand-to-hand fights with the 600 police who guarded the line. Several policemen were taken to the hospital with broken bones or scalp wounds. A boy among the strikers had his skull fractured. A large number of passengers on the tramcars were badly injured. Over 100 arrests were made. The strike has not affected the other lines to any considerable extent.

The police are guarding the companies' power houses.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT BROOKLYN.

New York, July 19.—The attempt made this morning to blow up with dynamite a portion of the elevated railroad was made between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets in Brooklyn. Ten feet of one pillar and twelve feet of another were smashed, and the houses in the blocks around were much shaken. Men were dispatched in both directions to stop advancing trains. A passenger train from Coney Island passed over the line just previous to the outrage. Immediately after the explosion the police proceeded to the headquarters of the tramway men on strike, and arrested twenty-two of the leaders who were found there.

By the death of M. Albert Grevy, the French Senator, a vacancy is caused in the Upper House, which, according to the law of 1884, modifying the Constitutional Law of 1875, will be referred to one of the Departments to be decided by lot. Of the seventy-five original life Senators elected by the National Assembly, thirteen only remain, including M. Scheurer-Kestner, General Billot, M. Herve de Saisy, and Colonel de Chadois. As deaths occur the seats will be alloted to the various Departments under the amended law.

According to the "Medical Times" iced chloroform has been used as an anæsthetic in the Julius Hospital at Wurzburg in over 14,000 cases with the most excellent effect. It is said to be much quicker in its action than chloroform administered at the ordinary temperature, and to leave none of the nausea and depression which almost everyone who has been under the ordinary anæsthetics has experienced. It is also believed to be much safer than other preparations. Altogether so much is claimed for it that we suppose it will soon be tried in the English hospitals.

HIGH COURT.—August 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Appeal on objections to Commissioner's Special Report.

994—C and V for pauper—Jaimalai and others vs Bai Rehmanbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

996—Wadia and G—Bai Daunbajee and others vs Natha Kirra and others—Payne G and S.

1006—Payne G and S—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Tari vs Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum and others—Edgelow G and W.

1008—Bicknell M and M—Hajee Miya Abdoola Hajee Miya Ahmedkhan Suwani and another vs Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay—Craigie L and O.

1009 Mathabhai and J—Bhawanisanker Ruttonjee vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S.

1012—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G and S.

1014-37-98—Edgelow G and W—Beharilal Hullosrai vs Narsingdas Mohonlal—Tyabjee D and Co.

1016-36-98—Payne G and S—Esufally Faizulabhoy and others vs Harkisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

1017-135-92—Little and Co—The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co. Ld. vs Rajoo Babajee—Bhaishunker and K.

1019—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balkrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co.

1020—Smetham B and N—Dullubdas Balmakindas vs Janardan Runeord—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

218-91—Framjee and D—Dadabhoy Bapujee Lam and others vs Chotalal Goolabram and another—Crawford and Co.

170-97—Payne G and S—Ardaseer Nowrojee Hooti vs Harisbanker Bhaskerjee and others—King and C. Part heard.

683-98—Chitnis M and M—Mathildra vs The Administrator-General of Bombay—Little and Co.

For trial of an Issue.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni widow vs The B B and C I Railway and Co—Crawford and Co.

Long Causes.

236-98—Chitnis M and M—Naroodas Pragjee vs Manockvahoo and another—Craigie L and O—Maubai J and M.

53-98—Crawford B and Co—Darabji Bomanji Mody vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Lawyer and another Hiralal M and M.

376-98—Craigie L and O—Manekvahu vs Kursondas Pragjee and others—Matabhai and J, and Chitnis M and M.

291 and 2235-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld vs Erulshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aisna bibee vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S and J Peace.

425-95—Framji and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz J vs Ailibhoy Jeevanjee and others—Nanu and H.

595-95—Nanu and H—Ailibhoy Jeevanjee and others vs Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jang B—Framjee and D.

721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Partabsil vs Lalljee Futtoo and others—K B Monta and Tyabjee D and Co.

422-95—L M Mooy for pauper—Hassum Cassum vs Hajee alias Aduu and others—Framjee and D.

448-98—King and Co—Fatchalli Alloobhai and others vs Thakersey Nawjee and others—Muljee and R.

290-97—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Pursoo and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.

703-98—Payne G and S—Itai Kanbai vs Bai Matabai and others—Sorabjee and J, and Pesonjee R and K.

177-97—Smetham B and N—James R Watson vs Oomer Jamai Vayani—Payne G and S.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhimsanker and K.

185-98—Matabhai and J—Manmohandas Dayalдas vs Narrendas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

This Court will raise at 4 p.m.

Testamentary Suits.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kehimkar vs Sippprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.

27-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co, B M and M, and K B Mehta.

35-98—Sorabjee and J—Matanbai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

37-98—M H Khan—Abdul Cadur Valljee vs Abdul Hoosein Diksat and D.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Laksmibai—Smetham B and N.

245-99—Captain and V—Luximbai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.

110-98—Framjee and L—Framjee Norabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Narsundas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmamomed—M L Shroff.

594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsey Waljee and others—Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

For Consent Decree.

90-99—Little and Co—Ralph Dawse and Sons, Ld vs Harry Vaa Ingen—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

616-95—Mathubhai D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.

458-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J.

585-98—Smetham B and N—Colin Gordon vs Jagoojee Hantra and another—Dikshit and D.

249-98—R A Barucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thakersey Gelia and others—Payne G and S.

602-98—Payne G and S—Edulji Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shewjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajanibai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Norabjee and D, and K and S.

255-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hemraj—M Virjee.

257-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdoolaly—Tyabjee D and Co.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"*cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.*"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages. THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK. Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Baths—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation for the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

For Sale by:—Treacher & Co., Ld., Thomson & Taylor, Kemp & Co., Beynon & Co., V. Fucile & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—Bertie-Smith & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 3 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life.....	£ 9,695,359
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	„ 10,376,924
Total Claims Paid.....	„ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000
This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, by limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
Established 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

CONTAMINATIONS
If the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.
It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
British Medical Journal.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTEORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains nd Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS' EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

MOIR'S TABLE-JELLY POWDER

In Pint Packets. Assorted Flavours.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

Lanoline" Toilet Soap

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.

Starting Brand from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged****. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts- Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints- Rs. 31.0 -

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellmark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK St R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. | Madras, Rangoon—SPENCER & Co., A. SCOTT & Co.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA Used CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of cafete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

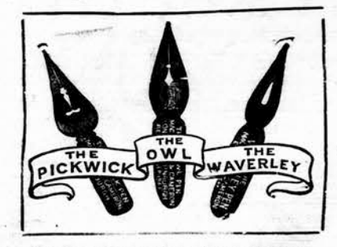
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News-papers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard.

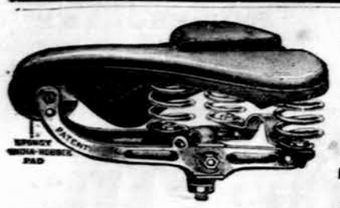
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of grea value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Digitized with Google Cultural Institute from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017



THE "PERFECTA" SADDLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALBION MILLS SADDLERY COMPANY BIRMINGHAM.

THE back frame of the saddle is supported by an easy spiral spring.

In place of the usual thick, hard leather used in the peak of ordinary saddles, a soft pliable leather is used, which yields to the slightest pressure, and is connected with the frame by a *soft spongy rubber pad*, thus entirely doing away with all hard parts in the front. The top of the saddle is covered with a pad filled with a special composition of a similar nature to rubber which does not become hard, and *will not heat* when ridden. The saddle absolutely prevents injurious pressure, and is strongly recommended by medical men for the use of ladies as well as gentlemen. The saddle has a very handsome appearance, and is made of the very best material throughout.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS' STABLES).

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION)

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and BRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

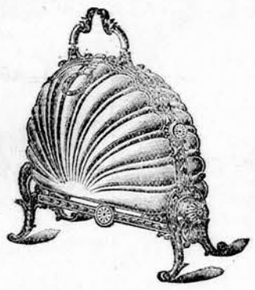
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON NICKEL SILVER.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 5-8.

BUTTER DISH, Rs. 30.



BISCUIT BOX, Rs. 110.

BUTTER DISH, Rs. 25.

ALL GOODS TRIPLEPLATED.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8-8.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 6.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM, THE SET, Rs. 230.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM, THE SET, Rs. 100.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM, THE SET, Rs. 175.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM, THE SET, Rs. 250.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM, THE SET, Rs. 280.

Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ Rs. 57.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches. Rs. 100.

Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7¾ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs. 112.

Prize and Challenge Cups for Shooting, Football, Cycling, &c., made to Special Designs.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

Designs and Estimates submitted by us for special order free of charge.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Venetian glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH. QUALITY GUARANTEED

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

THE CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures nly 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 90, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.